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Preface

The idea of writing this textbook arose during the first year of my Fulbright lectureship of Slovak language and culture at John Carroll University in Cleveland, the USA.

Although I was familiar with practically all the available teaching materials and their merits, I still very intensively felt the need for a textbook of Slovak that would suit the teaching of my regular full-time university students, as well as the students in my evening classes who were mostly enthusiasts from the Slovak American community and their family members or friends. I felt the need for a textbook that would, above all, be written in modern contemporary Slovak by a native speaker, but at the same time from the point of view of a learner who is a native speaker of English. As I went along in teaching, I kept preparing my own little materials and strategies for my students, trying to fill this need. At some point in 1993, within the first year, I realized I might as well consider writing something more consistent than just individual texts and exercises. It was somewhere then that the idea of attempting a textbook of Slovak for speakers of English was born. What follows are the results of my efforts.

The textbook could not have arisen without my students of Slovak. They were its raison d'être, they were also the first ones to be exposed to and test in initial fragments, they were my challenge and constant inspiration. I owe them a lot of sincere thanks for a number of interesting ideas and useful comments, for their encouragement, their patience with the budding materials and their enthusiasm for Slovak. John Carroll University and its Department of Classical and Modern Languages and Cultures provided for our Slovak studies not only the roof, but a wonderful atmosphere and overall support, for which I would like to express my gratitude.

Now that the textbook is in the final stage of preparation I feel how obliged I am to a number of people without whose help it would not be published. I owe special thanks to its reviewers, Assist. Prof. Dr. Louise B. Hammer, Prof. Dr. Jan Horáček, DrSc., and Dr. Jana Pekarovičová, for their careful scrutiny of the text, their expertise, corrections and valuable contributions to its final version. For suggesting corrections of the English in the book I owe much gratitude to Mr. Martin Ward, but not least I am thankful to the Perfekt publishers for all their input into the project and for presenting my text to its best advantage.

Finally, I would like to thank my husband Milo and our son Martin for being always at my side throughout this project, and to our family and friends, both in Slovakia and in the US, for caring.

Ada Böhmrová

SLOVAK FOR YOU 3

JUN 30 1997

This textbook of Slovak is designed for all those who are interested in beginning to learn Slovak. Its intention is to provide texts, linguistic information and guidance to university students who are native speakers of English, as well as to all those coming from various walks of life who decide to master individually or in Slovak classes the basics of this deep-rooted but modern central European Slavic language. With very special thoughts it is intended also for - and, in many ways above all for - the numerous Slovak Americans and people of Slovak descent in other countries who want to rediscover and revive their Slovak legacy, but not only that. It is also designed to help teachers of Slovak in English as a second language.

Each of the twelve chapters contains the introductory text(s), the corresponding vocabulary listing the Slovak words and phrases and their English equivalents, grammatical and lexical patterns and linguistic explanations, and a number of exercises. Depending on the extent and intensity of work, the content of the textbook could be mastered within one or two terms.

The introductory texts were written in dialog and almost all monologs exemplifying the functioning of Slovak, and act as linguistic introductions to the particular basic themes. By their content they provide a general overview of the linguistic and cultural background of the language. The texts are in standard Slovak, most of the chosen vocabulary items belonging to the most frequently used words and phrases, but also included are some terms and colloquial expressions commonly used in modern contemporary Slovak. However restricting the language to the standard level, the texts are not intended for the studying the language, in conceiving the textbook we always bear in mind the need for the communicative naturalness and authenticity of the texts. As a result, the choice of the particular grammatical phenomena present in the texts was not a governing principle, but was a function of the situation and the needs and possibilities of the learners within the given stages of learning the language.

[illegible]

For those users who do not mind grammar and even like it, believing that explanation facilitates language usage and understanding, each chapter offers what is believed to be an explicit and operative account of the basic grammatical phenomena of the language, not from the perspective of a native speaker of English. Stress is laid not on a mere description of the phenomena, but on their contrastive English-Slovak presentation, and on offering as much predictability as possible at any given stage of the course. The book contains a complete grammar of Slovak, but to provide coherent grammatical information relevant for the communicative needs of a beginner in Slovak. As the intended users are both academic and non-academic, the course must contain enough grammatical information to enable the user to employ the language in a variety of contexts. The terminology to be used, and some phenomena are not presented in their full intricacy. Grammatically, Slovak is a rather complex language, and some communicative needs can be restricted by this complexity. In view of this the book was conceived in a way that they may be used for many communicative functions as long as they do not confuse or overburden the students with too many grammatical

phenomena at one time. The choice of the grammatical phenomena was based on their communicative importance, their frequency and the supposed ease of their acquisition by the speakers of English. Although the actual passages of grammatical explanations could be found rather extensive, the grammar itself is included in small and organized steps. The numeric ordering of explanations allows not only organizing the material in a textbook but also presenting it in a more interesting way. The hope, might be found using a Slovak grammar class course already been handled in both textbooks and monographs (see the Appendix), some of them written in English. However, we believe that in this textbook, in addition to our perhaps throwing some new light on the functioning of Slovak from a supposed perspective of a native English speaker, thus perhaps making it more user-friendly, we have also presented some grammatical issues as usually as possible and in presenting also some cross-linguistic issues that have not been observed or formulated so far.

Many learners of languages are badly discouraged from learning a language by the very mention of the word grammar and prefer to believe that a language, even outside its natural linguistic environment, can be learned without learning any grammar. If you are in their number and believe in miracles – which, certainly, do happen sometimes – you will probably not choose to go into reading any extensive grammatical explanations. However, you might still like to take a short glance at the sets of basic grammatical forms and patterns which in charts are highlighted in color for your convenience of quick scanning, and we hope that these can facilitate your using Slovak correctly.

The last and quite extensive part of each lesson consists of exercises. They are intended to provide a variety of tasks for receptive, but also for productive, use of the language. The exercises are divided within home assignments. They are a guidance for the communicative, conversational or written usage of Slovak and for practising the language and its phenomena in various contexts. In designing the exercises, as well as the texts of the lessons, the author found very useful her extensive experience in teaching English as a foreign language to students of the Faculty of Education of the University of Jyväskylä, British, American and Slovak teachers, as well as in being involved in contrastive English-Slovak linguistic research. For extending the contact with Slovak, some simple instructions to the exercises are given in Slovak, while the rest of them are in English. We hope that the illustrations in the book can be found a welcome source of inspiration for the reader.

In accordance with a long-standing tradition that has been adhered to by a number of authors of Slovak textbooks both from the United States and from Slovakia, the present work contains also lyrics and music of Slovak songs concluding each of the lessons. Most of them are traditional folk songs that are known and cherished by many Slovaks, and several others that have been composed by Slovak authors.

We hope that throughout the textbook, in addition to the linguistic data on which it was focused, there can also be found information on at least some of the basic contemporary Slovak reality, as well as some general data on Slovakia. We believe that in spite of the limitations of the textbook (including its possible extent) it could perhaps be instrumental not only in assisting students in understanding and using Slovak, but also in understanding a bit more about Slovakia.

For reference and further studies the Appendix contains some additional data. These include: some spelling data; conversion charts of measures and weights; Slovak male and female names in the calendar; Slovak bank holidays and most common religious holidays; bibliography of some books on the Slovak language and Slovakia; a brief survey of Slovak history; the dictionary; and a detailed map of Slovakia.

The textbook is designed to be accompanied by tapes with authentic Slovak recordings of texts and exercises and by a computer program for practising Slovak.

With its approximately 2000 vocabulary items (most of them selected on the basis of their communicative frequency) contained in the texts, basic patterns of the chosen grammatical phenomena and numerous exercises, the textbook is designed to enable the student to understand Slovak and use it in common everyday situations, as well as read and produce texts on a number of commonly occurring themes. After studying from it the student can reach an intermediate or lower-intermediate level of command of Slovak.

We hope this textbook can provide guidance, inspiration and gratification from the efforts invested in learning Slovak. To study a language involves a lot of systematic concerted effort but, as we believe, also a lot of fun. We believe the textbook can offer grounds for both, and to those interested can make the Slovak language and Slovakia more accessible as well as more enjoyable.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND SYMBOLS

Abbr	abbreviated
+ Acc	accusative case
+ Acc	requiring to be followed by accusative case
Adv	adverb
+Anim	non referring to an animate being
-Anim	non referring to an inanimate phenomenon
h	hard consonant
C	soft consonant
Col	colloquial
Dat	dative case
F	feminine gender
Form	formal
Gen	genitive case
(+ Gen)	potentially (if used as transitive verb) requiring to be followed by genitive case
+Hum	referring to a human
-Hum	non referring to a human
Imp	imperative mood
Interj	interjection
Inst	instrumental case
Int	interlocative case
M	masculine gender
Mod	modal verb
N	neuter gender
Nom	nominative case
Nondecl	nondeclinable
NP	non-perfective verb
P	perfective verb
Pers	person (in conjugation)
Pl	plural number
S	singular number
[]	brackets enclosing pronunciation

COLORS

TESTS

EXERCISES

VOCABULARY

GRAMMAR

USEFUL PHRASES

METHOD OF VOCABULARY DATA PRESENTATION

HOURS:	1	2	3	4	5	6		
professor,	-	-	-	-	ov	M	(male) professor	gender form in -<ale> e.g. <i>patnik, pešnik, knažica, križarica, kuzičar</i> , etc. for more details see rules in 4.1.
lešnik,	-	-	-	frh	N	book	♂	♂ Possessive, indefinite, interrogative and negative pronouns having the same or analogous forms as Adjectives are listed with their feminine and neuter endings or forms.
učitelj,	-	-	-	frh	N	teacher	♂	
	d/ra;	d/ra;	d/ra;	d/ra;	d/ra;	d/ra;		
1. basic form - nominative singular								
2. ending or form of genitive singular								
3. ending or form of nominative plural								
4. ending or form of genitive plural								
5. gender								
6. English translation								

ADJECTIVES AND RELATED WORDS	1	2	3	4	5	6		
pekuć	-	-	-	-	-	-		
studenti	-	-	-	-	-	-		
učitelj,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
maj,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1. basic form - masculine nominative singular								
2. endings or forms of feminine and neuter								
3. Adj indicating the word category when the English equivalent is not an adjective, or when it belongs to more than one category								
4. English translation								

VERBS:	1	2	3	4	5	6		
čitat,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
videti,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
maf,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
plati,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
prati,	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1. basic form - infinitive								
2. 1st person singular present tense								
3. 3rd person plural present tense								
4. past tense (listed only when singular or not quite transparently predicted)								
5. perfective (P) or non-perfective (NP) verb								
6. requires (or potentially requires if intensive) to be followed by the infinitive, gerund or case								
7. usually only the cases occurring in the texts of this textbook are listed.								

IMPERATIVE:	1	2	3	4	5	6		
čita!	-	-	-	-	-	-		
1. 2nd person Sg - informal								
2. 1st person Pl - 2nd person Pl - formal								

Oslovenie a pozdravy

pán Horák
pani Horáková
slečna Nováková
pani Eva
slečna Mária
Katarína
Peter
otec
mama
pán doktor
pani doktorka
pán profesor
pani profesorka



slečna Nováková



Dobré ráno!
Dobrý deň!
Dobrý večer!
Dobrá noc!

Dovidenia!
Zbohom!
Ahoj!
Cau!
Nazdar!
Servus!

Peter



slečna Mária



pán Taylor

SLOVNÍK

a and
abeceda, -y, -y, abeceda F alphabet
ahoj (informal Greeting between two friends; used also between children and teenagers) hi, bye
ahojte (formal Greeting; used in the same situations as ahoj, but when greeting more than one person) hi, bye
angličtina, -y, -y, angličtina F English language
cesta, -y, -y, cesta F trip road
cvičenie, -ia, -ia, -i N exercise
čau (informal Greeting, used mostly by young people) hi/bye
čaujte (imperative of čau) read
čítať, -am, -áš NP + Acc to read sth
ďakovať, ďakujem, ďakujú NP + Dat + za + Acc to thank sth for sth

ďakujem (I) thank (you/its)
deň, -a, -a, -a, -a M day
dobré ráno good morning
dobrý chut bon appetit
dobrá noc good night
dobrý deň good
dobrý deň greeting during daytime (not in the evening or at night; compare to Australian 'good day')
dobrý večer good evening
doktor, -a, -a, -a M male doctor
doktorka, -y, -y, -a F female doctor
dovidenia see you, good-bye
fráza, -y, -y, fráza F phrase
lekcia, -a, -a, -a F lesson
mama, -y, -y, mama F (informal) mom



Nech sa páči./Prosím.
Ďakujem.
Prosím.

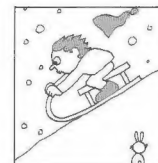
Dobrá chuť!
Ďakujem. Podobne.
Ďakujem.

Na zdravie!
Na zdravie!

Zdvorilostné frázy

Na zdravie!
Ďakujem.

Šťastnú cestu!
Ďakujem.



1.1 SLOVAK ALPHABET - Slovenská abeceda

	gloss	~ 4	máček
A a	Adam, auto	Á á	Ábel, áno
B b	Beška, brat	–	–
C c	Cyril, cesta	–	–
D d	Dana, dom	–	–
Dz dz	Dzurilla, bryndza	–	–
E e	Eva, pero	É é	Éter, pekné
F f	Filip, film	–	–
G g	Gabriel, gitara	–	–
H h	Helena, hora	–	–
Ch ch	Chorvát, chlapiec	–	–
I i	Ivan, pivo	Í í	Ír, víno
J j	Ján, ja	–	–
K k	Katarína, káva	–	–
L l	Ladislav, lampa	–	–
M m	Mária, mama	–	–
N n	Nórsko, noc	–	–
O o	Oto, otec	Ó ó	Óda, gól
P p	Pavol, pán	–	–
Q q	Quaker, aqua	–	–
R r	Róbert, dobrý	–	–
S s	Stanislav, syn	–	–
T t	Tatry, toto	–	–
U u	Urpík, ruka	Ú ú	Úbrož, úhor
V v	Vera, voda	–	–
W w	Walter, watt	–	–
X x	Xenia, xerox	–	–
Y y	Yveta, ly	–	–
Z z	Zila, vozi	–	–

1.1.1 Reading the Letters of the Slovak Alphabet (as represented by Slovak spelling)

A - á	H - há	N - en	U - ú
B - bá	Ch - chá	O - ó	V - vé
C - cé	I - í	P - pé	W - dvojité vé
D - dé	J - je	Q - kvé	X - lka
E - é	K - ká	R - er	Y - ypsilon
F - ef	L - el	S - es	Z - zet
G - gé	M - em	T - té	

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1.2.5.4 Slovak has the following consonants which do not exist in English:

- a) **š** /ʃ/ is palatal ('soft'). They are pronounced not by touching the roof of the mouth with the tip of the tongue, but with the flattened front part of the tongue behind its tip: *meš, šaro, šan, peš, diaľ, šľa, fúka, ľava*; this palatalization also occurs in the cases of *č, ĺ, ň, ť* followed by *š, s, n, ĺ, ň, ť* (see also 1.2.2.4 above).

However, these sounds can be found in some variants of English, e.g. in *new, now, turn* (see 1.2.5.3 e).

- b) **h** /h/ which are long and (similarly to *l, ň* syllabic (see 1.2.5.3 e)).
vša, hŕ, hŕ, hba, vŕ, kŕ
 c) **ŕ** /r/ which is pronounced as [s] in very quick succession:
cora, vec, oŕoŕ;
 d) **ď** /ɟ/ which is pronounced as [dʒ] in very quick succession:
hráďa, neďáďa;
 e) **h** /h/ which is pronounced similarly to *h*, but with the back of the tongue approaching the back part of the roof of the mouth:
chata, chŕba, chleŕ

1.3 FEMININE SURNAMES - Ženské priezviská

1.3.1 Feminine surnames can have the following forms:

- a) **-ová** is the most frequently occurring suffix and it is added to the male family surname:
Novák - Nováková
Peňák - Peňáková

The final **-a** is dropped before adding **-ová**:

Márinka - Márinková

- b) If the surname is lexically an adjective in Slovak, **-ová** is not added. Instead, the final masculine adjectival ending **-ý** is changed into the feminine adjectival ending **-á** (the short vowel *e* is used only when the syllable preceding the ending is long):
Veselý - Veselá, Vážny - Vážna

c) Foreign feminine surnames also take **-ová**:
Kellöová, Streisandová, Nagová

1.4 PÁN, PANI AND SLEČNA

1.4.1 The words **pán** and **pani** are polite references to adults. **slečna** is a reference to an unmarried young girl or woman. They are used with last names, degrees and professions, but often also with first names. In contrast to the speakers of English, the Slovaks do not use these with their own names.

slečna, -y, -y, -den *F* miss, young lady, unmarried woman
stovandina, -y *F* Slovak language
stovnik, -a, -y, -y *M* vocabulary, dictionary
šťastná cesta new a nice trip
šťastný happy
večer, -a, -y, -y *M* evening
zbohom good-bye
zdvořilost politeness, concerning politeness (used only with feminine nouns)

1.4.2 Note that **pán** and **pani** are capitalized only at the beginning of sentences or statements, e.g. *Pán Novák nie je doma. Doma je pán Starý.*

1.4.3 This above words can also serve to address strangers. If used without a name, **pane** is used, which is the vocative case of the word **pán**. E.g. *Prepáčte, pane, kde je tu banka?* (Excuse me, (sir), where is the bank here?) **Pani** and **slečna** do not change their form in this case, e.g. *Prepáčte, pani/slečna.*

1.5 DOKTOR, DOKTORKA, PROFESOR, PROFESORKA

1.5.1 The words **doktor**, **doktorka** refer to a medical doctor and/or to the bearer of an academic title.

1.5.2 If the words **doktor**, **doktorka** refer to an academic title only, as a rule the Slovak bearers of these titles do not use them when introducing themselves. The same also applies for **profesor**, **profesorka**.

1.5.3 When addressing a doctor or professor, in Slovak, in contrast to English, the title is preceded by **pán** or **pani** (**slečna** is not used), e.g. *pán doktor*, *pani profesorka*.

To address a person as e.g. *profesor* or *doktorka* only would be impolite.

1.5.4 When referring to a third person, in polite or formal conversation the words **pán** and **pani** are used, too, e.g. *Je tam pán profesor Brown. Má to pani profesorka.*

1.5.5 When somebody is both a Doctor and a Professor, in Slovak the latter is used when addressing the person. *Pán profesor Siliva (Prof. PhDr. Jozef Siliva).*

1.6 GENDER - Rod

1.6.1 Slovak nouns have one of the 3 grammatical genders: masculine *M*, feminine *F* and neuter *N*. These are relevant for their case forms and gender concord. As the gender is not 'natural' but grammatical, it has to be learned together with each noun.

1.6.2 In the vocabulary of this textbook we indicate the gender of each noun by *M, F* and *N* respectively (for gender predictability see 5.2). We also present the relevant case forms which are important for the pattern type and declension of each noun, and which constantly characterize each noun. The vocabulary presents the basic nominative gender singular form, then the ending or form of the genitive singular, after the semicolon the nominative plural, and the last form is the genitive plural, e.g. *večer, -a, -y, -y *M**
*mana, -y, -y, -y *F**
*ráno, -a, -a, -a *N**

The case forms themselves will be studied only in the following chapters. However, for the sake of the completeness and systemic character of the vocabulary data, we present their basic forms with each word beginning in the first chapter already (for guidance on the vocabulary presentation see p. 5).

1.6.3 With adjectives we present in the dictionary their masculine form (see p. 5). As a rule, the feminine ends in *-á* and the neuter in *-é*, e.g. *šťastný *M*, -á *F*, -é *N** *šťastná *F*, -á *F*, -é *N** (for more details see 4.1).

CVIČENIA

I. Čítajte, prosím:

(This and the following pronunciation exercises are aimed only at reading, hence the meanings of the words are neither given nor required to be identified or learned.)

- oko, okno, dom, dóm, domov, vodovod, bod, rábo, noc, Karol, Róbert, tony, tóny, Tono, Toronto, horovo, okolo, Oregon, Európa, Slovensko
- mana, sana, rano, máme, mame, rana, kahať, noha, páda, rúdy, rúdy, pas, pás, hlava, jama, dáma, pani, pán, páni
- bavi, robí, číta, vlna, vlní, mína, klná, ryby, rybí, ziny, myši, uši, vlny, sýč, vozy, vozy, nosy, noši, činy, čina, silý, silí, sýry, závislý, rydri, milý
- deľa, rúba, muž, ruh, ruh, ruh, kús, vezú, Zuzana, zub, puž, haluz, nůza, Turecko, Luxemburg, Ulah
- kón, nůz, vól, vóbec, rōha, dōvod, pōvod, kōš, tobōž, rōsol, kōpor, bōf, kōra, stōl, pōsobí, rōzny
- viac, diaľka, piatok, sviatok, Vianoce, vlna, riad, riadi, vietor, sieť, dieťa, piesok, vietor, miesto, pieseň, Viedeň, biely, sviety, lieťa, piest, tieť, niečo, kvietok
- cudzia, viššiu, menšiu, lepšiu, staršiu

II. Čítajte:

- auto, tento, totálny, tenis, tričko, treba, tráva, tri, traja, trón, tradícia, trochu, Niira, Prešov
- dom, dym, doba, Dana, Dušan, dobre, dva, dáva, doma, dňa, dňa, dňa, rada, Dunaj
- kino, kilo, káva, kúpi, kam, kedy, kto, kolo, kapusta, kalas
- pero, pivo, pán, pani, Peter, preto, práca, pije, spi, právo, potom, popol, stop
- baboň, babka, byt, báľ, bol, treba, slabý, bar, brat, bombón, byk, bosý, chrbát, básň

III. Prosím, čítajte:

- ryba, rak, raso, dobre, dobrý, večer, prosím, premiéra, príroda, robí, robota, poriadok, prídi, truba, vrčí, hrčí, Paríž, Rím, Praha, Amsterdam, Rakúsko, Rumunsko, Bardejov, Bratislava, Stará Turá, Trenčín, Trnava, Ružomberok, Poprad
- vlna, plavý, slano, ľubový, ľúbka, dŕka, dŕhy, trpiť, tipne, vízga, hrba, kŕdel, kŕzačka, vlka, vrta, stp, kŕb, kŕmŕ, mŕvy, bŕ



- chŕba, chorý, srach, prach, duch, chlap, chapec, páchnuť, pochvala, chudák, charakter, chôr, chlór, chabý, chata
- cena, vec, cibula, citrón, Cyril, Cecilia, ocoť, celý, otec, celkom, ovaľ, práca, cvik, cvičenie, vrabec, chlapce, umlece
- čina, čas, čas, čakky, počasie, pečiem, koláč, čaro, čo, čie, čomu, plať, tečie, stať
- fax, xerox, xylofón, Xaver, box, extra, prax
- za dom, pred dom, pri škole, pod mostom, od mamy
- život, dŕavot, ľazy, šije, hrádza, šum, plaš, smuž, džem
- spev, hnev, dievča, krv, div, vplyv, vplyvný, dav, splav, prv, prvší, novší, stav

IV. Čítajte, prosím:

dei, dedo, delo, telo, divý, neďefa, neviem, dedíť, ďaleko, ten, ťava, ľahat, otec, teória, ľazky, ľitul, nŕ, ľuchat, ľuň, ľob, ľavý, ľeť, ľubí, ľan, jeden, tento, ľad, ľad, ľadový, ľad, vedy, nŕsto, nŕky, nŕm, slečna, dedí, hodi, hody, hady, hadí, Deriva, Devia, dukujem

V. Give the corresponding feminine surnames:

Novák, Kováč, Rybár, Horák, Baláž, Nový, Vážny, Veselý, Šťastný, Starý, Široký, Polák, Moravčík, Hora, Pravda, Smith, Wilson

VI. Odpovedzte:

Dobrý deň.
 Ahoj.
 Na zdravie.
 Dobrú noc.
 Šťastnú cestu.

VII. What greetings would you use in Slovak:

1. in the morning
 2. during the day
 3. in the evening

2.1 CARDINAL NUMERALS 1-10 - Základné číslovky 1-10

číslo	číslovka	číslo	číslovka
0	nula	6	šesť
1	jeden	7	sedem
2	dva	8	osem
3	tri	9	deväť
4	štyri	10	desať
5	päť		

2.2 MORE ON SLOVAK SPELLING - Ešte o slovenskom pravopise

- 2.2.1 *ji* and *ji* are in Slovak positional graphical variants only (see also 1.2.3.2), and the pronunciation of each pair of these variants is the same, i.e. [j] and [j] respectively.
- 2.2.1.1 The distribution of *ji* and *ji* in principle depends on the preceding consonant on its being soft, hard or neutral, e.g.:
- 2.2.1.2 As to the opposition soft - hard the Slovak consonants are divided into:

Soft:	c, dz, j and all with mäkčen
Hard:	d, g, h, ch, k, l, n, t
Neutral:	b, f, m, p, r, s, v, z

- 2.2.1.3 *ji* and *ji* are distributed according to the following basic rules:
- ji* is written after soft consonants, or after those which are pronounced as soft, i.e. palatals: *ciť, hrádza, veci, boj, stoj, čin, živý, šije, divý, licho, deň, nič*.
 - ji* is written after hard consonants, e.g.: *nohý, ryba, chýba, chýba, vlnky, teký, dym, chudý, ranný, ty, dotyka*.
- 2.2.1.4 The distribution of *ji* and *ji* does not depend on the preceding consonant in the following instances:
- when the spelling is governed by the form of the grammatical ending (suffix), e.g.: *pekný* (Adj M Nom Sg), *pekní* (Adj M Nom Pl);
 - when the word is a foreign one, in which case the foreign spelling can be preserved: *kilo, kybernetika, chirurg, bicykel, civil, história, hysterika, nihilizmus, nymfa, blůz*, etc.
- In these instances the presence of *ji* or *ji* is not caused by the rules of Slovak spelling, but by the spelling in the foreign source of borrowing. The

chvalabohu fortunately, thank God/goodness
chvíli, *u - chvíl* F a (little) while
je I: am
ještě (expressing joy or displeasure; in other cases also a modifier to pain or to being frightened) wow (I)
je (3rd Pers Sg of *byť*) (that) is
káva, *v - kávi* F coffee
kde where
lebo because
len only, just
mať, *mať, mať* NP to have
moment, *u - v - v - v* M moment; just a moment
my we, us
naučil sa, *in sa - sa sa P - A* to learn sth
naučte sa (imper of *naučit sa*) learn

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- spelling of foreign words can also depend on the degree of their assimilation in Slovak, e.g. the English word *learn* can be spelled as *larn* or *larn*.
- 2.2.1.5 Neutral consonants, i.e. *b, f, m, p, r, s, v, z* potentially allow for the writing of either *ji* or *ji*; their distribution in the particular words being conditioned historically and traditionally. Examples:
biť, byť, hľ, harť, myš, pje, pyšný, hrb, ryba, sivý, dym, vlny, vysoký, zima, jazýk.
- In Slovak elementary schools the children learn lists of words, the so-called „výbrané slová“ (selected words), in which *ji* is written after these consonants. To exemplify them, let us present here the list of Slovak words in which *ji* is written after *ji*:
- 2.2.1.6 In the Appendix to this textbook (see p. 122) a complete list of „výbrané slová“ is presented.
- 2.2.1.8 In grammatical endings the distribution of *ji* depends on the given grammatical pattern or paradigm. Examples:
slaby (Adj M Nom Sg), *slabí* (Adj M Nom Pl), *stoli* (Noun M - Hum Nom Pl), *stoli* (Verb Pres 3rd Sg), *dvory* (Noun M - Hum Nom Pl), *doktori* (Noun M - Hum Nom Pl).

2.3 MORE PRONUNCIATION RULES - Ďalšie pravidlá výslovnosti

- 2.3.1 The pronunciation of some letters can be influenced by voicing assimilation, i.e. by the change caused by a voiced or voiceless environment.
- 2.3.1.1 With regard to their being voiced or voiceless, Slovak consonants are divided into the following groups:
- 2.3.1.2 Within assimilation the following changes take place:
- (paired) voiced consonants devoice in word-final position:
duh [dɔp], *obed* [ɔbɛt], *voz* [vɔs];
 - the last consonant in a cluster determines voicing:
1. *hláská* [hláská], *všade* [vláde], *ťažko* [tásko], *veľmi* [vɛlmí], *veľmi* [vɛlmí], where *d, v, ž, z* become devoiced before the voiceless consonant;
2. *kde* [gdɛ], *nikdy* [nɪgdɪ], where *k* becomes voiced before the voiced consonant.
- Rule 1) also applies to words in contact, i.e. sound at the end of one word and at the beginning of the following word, e.g.
1. *z prítie* [prítie], *bez toho* [bɛztoho], *plod stromu* [plɔdstromu], *bez toho* [bɛztoho], *plod stromu* [plɔdstromu], *bez toho* [bɛztoho], *plod stromu* [plɔdstromu], where devoicing (see 2.3.1.2 a)) does not occur because of the following voiced consonant;
2. *s bratom* [zbratom], *dvae domy* [dváedomy].

2.4 PERSONAL PRONOUNS - Osobné zámená

- 2.4.1 In Slovak there are nine personal pronouns, five for singular and four for plural. Out of these 3rd person singular has three forms and 3rd person plural 2 forms.

- to depend on the
- ja Slovak, e.g. the English word *learn* can be spelled as *larn* or *larn*.
- 2.4.1.1 *ji* is used as a reference to a person with whom we are on informal terms.
- 2.4.1.2 *ji* is used either as a plural reference (to more than one person), or to a person with whom we are on formal terms.
- 2.4.1.3 *ji* is used as a reference to a person with whom we are on informal terms.
- 2.4.1.4 *ji* is used as a reference to a person with whom we are on informal terms.
- 2.4.1.5 *ji* is used as a reference to a person with whom we are on informal terms.
- 2.4.1.6 *ji* is used as a reference to a person with whom we are on informal terms.
- 2.4.1.7 *ji* is used as a reference to a person with whom we are on informal terms.
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- 2.4.1.99 *ji* is used as a reference to a person with whom we are on informal terms.
- 2.4.1.100 *ji* is used as a reference to a person with whom we are on informal terms.

- 2.5.1.3 Note that *si* is homonymous with the reflexive formant *si*, e.g.:
- 2.5.1.4 After the demonstrative pronoun the choice of 3rd Pers Sg or Pl depends on whether the noun that follows is in Sg or Pl.
- 2.5.1.5 The conjugated forms of the verb *byť* are negated with the help of the negative particle *nie* placed before the appropriate verbal form, e.g.
- 2.5.1.6 The infinitive form of the verb *byť* is negated with the help of the negative prefix *ne-*. Hence, in Slovak Hamlet's famous statement reads:

2.6 MAT - To Have

- 2.6.1 The verb *mať* is conjugated in the following way:

Sg	Pl	Negation: nemá
ja mám	my máme	on nemá
ty máš	vy máte	ona nemá
on má	oni majú	oni nemajú
ona má	oni majú	oni nemajú
oni majú	oni majú	oni nemajú
oni majú	oni majú	oni nemajú

- 2.6.1.1 *mať* is negated with the help of the negative prefix *ne-* (this prefix is also used to negate all other verbs except *byť*).
- 2.6.1.2 Note that the root vowel is short in the infinitive and the 3rd person plural: *mať, majú*, while in other forms it is long.
- 2.6.1.3 The reflexive verb *mať sa* is conjugated the same way as *mať*, e.g. *Mám sa dobre. Aj on sa má dobre.*

2.7 ABSENCE OF ARTICLES - Neexistencia členov

- 2.7.1 Slovak does not have any articles (counterparts of the English *a, an, the*) accompanying nouns:
- 2.7.2 In some contexts the English *a/an* can be translated by the numeral *jeden/jedna/jedno* (one) or by an indefinite pronoun, e.g. *najskýňajšok/najšok* (some). There is a student there. - *Je tam jeden/najskýňajšok*.
- 2.7.3 In some contexts the English *a/an* can be translated by the demonstrative pronouns *ten/táto* (that) or *ten/táto* (this), e.g.

2.8 REFLEXIVE FORMANTS SA, SI - Zvratné formanty sa, si

- 2.8.1 In Slovak there are two reflexive formants (often called reflexive pronouns), *sa* and *si*. They take the second 'slot' (syntactic member position) in the sentence:

1	2	3	4	5
Mám	sa	dobre	si	kávu?
Prosím	si	kávu?	vy	sa?

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Notice that the first syntactic member can be composed of several words, e.g.

1	2
<i>Nový americký profesor</i>	<i>sa má dobre.</i>

(where *nový americký profesor* counts as one syntactic member, in this case the subject).

2.8.2 The reflexive forms *sa* and *si* are used with all grammatical persons of reflexive verbs (i.e. verbs of which the reflexive formants are a part in the Slovak vocabulary), e.g.

Mám sa dobre. Majú sa dobre.

Peter si prosí kávu. My si prosíme kávu.

2.8.3 Reflexive formants can be dropped in responses, e.g.

<i>Máte sa dobre?</i>	<i>Mám.</i>
<i>Prosíte si kávu?</i>	<i>Ano, prosím.</i>
	<i>Ne, nerobím.</i>

2.8.4 Verbs with reflexive formants are conjugated the same way as the corresponding verbs without these formants, e.g.

Učím matematiku. I am teaching mathematics.

Učím sa matematiku. I am studying/learning mathematics.

2.9 WORD ORDER - Slovosled

2.9.1 The word order in Slovak often has the same pattern as in English, i.e. subject, predicate (verb), object. However, Slovak word order is relatively free, which is in contrast to English, this being due to the fact that in Slovak grammatical endings mark the words as to their syntactic roles (nominative case marks the subject, other cases the objects of the sentence). Consequently, in Slovak the roles of the words can be identified in spite of the free word order:

Peter píše píšovi. Otcovi píše Peter. - both meaning:

Peter writes to (his) father.

Píše Peter Píšovi. Píšovi píše Peter. - both meaning:

Father writes to Peter.

(see also 10.1.0 and 10.1.1)

2.9.2 The actual word order is influenced by functional sentence perspective, i.e. by what we want to present as new or important information, and what we want to stress:

Peter píše otcovi. - Peter writes to (his) father.

1. no (as a sentential negative response)
2. not (with the conjugated forms of the verb *byť* or with non-verbal negation)

no well, so (a hesitation or a contact word)

odpoved', -e -o, I F (to + Acc) answer (to sth)

o chvíľu in a (little) while

on he

ona she

oni they

one it

ony (referring to F, N, M + Hum)

osven night

otázka, -y -y otázok F question

piat five

pekný nice, nice-looking, pretty

16 SLOVAK FOR YOU

Peter otcovi píše. - To father Peter writes/is writing.

Otcovi píše Peter. - Peter writes to (his) father.

Otcovi píše Peter. - Peter who writes to father.

Otcovi píše Peter. - To father Peter does write.

Note: Sentences marked with * are possible, but not very probable.

2.8.3 Adjectives, as a rule, precede the nouns which they modify.

2.8.4 However, in your later studies of Slovak you will find that adjectives can follow the nouns which they modify:

a) in terminology, above all in botanical and zoological nomenclature:

lieka boľavobrná (heartsease, wild pansy)

mucha domáca (domestic fly);

b) in poetry and song lyrics:

dievča krásne (beautiful girl)

lieka sladká (sweet love).

2.10 QUESTION FORMATION - Tvorenie otázok

2.10.1 In Slovak, questions are formed in one of the following ways:

a) by inversion (using predicate-subject word order):

e.g.: *Peter je doma. Mama má čas.*

Je Peter doma? Má mama čas?

b) with the help of question words, e.g.:

Keď sa máš?

Kedy je pani Sotniková?

c) by question intonation only, without any word order changes:

Tuže sa máš dobre? Pan Sotnik je dobrý?

2.11 RESPONSES TO YES-NO QUESTIONS

- Odpovede na zisťovacie otázky

2.11.1 The basic positive response is *ano*, the basic negative response is *nie*:

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

Prosíte si kávu? Áno.

Prídeš si ešte? Nie.

2.11.2 writing, father.

father.

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2.11.2 A polite response often contains also at least the verb (or verbal part of the predicate), e.g.:

Prosíte si kávu? Áno, prosím.

Je Mária doma? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

Je Peter unavený? Áno, je.

VI. Odpovedzte prosim:

1. Ako sa máte?
2. Ste rád, že ste tu?
3. Máte chripku?
4. Máte pekný dom?
5. Máte doma cukor?
6. Prosíte si kávu?
7. Ste unavený?
8. Máte zajtra skúšku?
9. Ste Peter?
10. Kde je Peter?
11. Ste miliónár?
12. Ste šťastný?

VII. Pôj de:

1. Ako ... máš? 2. Bohužiaľ, ... dobre. 3. Už tri dni ... chripku. 4. Som ... unavená. 5. Ale som ..., že som tu. 6. Nech ... páči. 7. Je to ... cesta. 8. Káva je ... 9. Nie som doma, som v ... 10. Prosíte ... cukor?

VIII. Change the following statements, using all the personal pronouns in turn:

- (ja) nie som unavený
(ja) mám skúšku
(ja) som profesor
(ja) nemám kávu
(ja) mám sa dobre
(ja) som doma
(ja) nie som v práci

IX. Give short answers.

Example:

Otázka: Máš čas?

Odpoveď: Nie, nemám.

1. Ste doma? 2. Ste na Slovensku? 3. Ste v USA?
4. Máte sa dobre? 5. Ste unavený? 6. Prosíte si čaj?
7. Máte doma cukor? 8. Máte doma whisky? 9. Máte dom? 10. Máte mercedes? 11. Máte šťastie?

X. Preložte do angličtiny:

1. Veľa šťastia.

2. Už štyri dni mám chripku.
3. Sadnite si.
4. Som rád, že som tu.
5. Nech sa páči.
6. Vitajte.
7. Šťastnú cestu.
8. Zbohom.
9. Prosiš si cukor?
10. Je mama doma?
11. Otec nemá čas.

XI. Correct the following sentences:

1. Ako máš sa?
2. Fietko dobre.
3. Som trochu unavený.
4. Neh sa páči.
5. Dovidenja.
6. Pani Nováková, máš skúšku?
7. Ja nesom Peter.

XII. Form sentences from the following words:

1. mať sa, ja, dobre
2. čaj, dobrý, je, to
3. byť, pieseň, to, pekný
4. šťastie, ona, mať
5. profesor, on, byť
6. si, káva, prosím, vy

XIII. Change the following sentences into negative ones:

1. Som profesor. 2. Otec je unavený. 3. Mama sa má dobre. 4. Eva má chripku. 5. Zajtra mám skúšku. 6. Mám kávu. 7. Sú doma. 8. Je popoludnie. 9. Mária je šťastná. 10. Tu je cukor.

XIV. Ask somebody in Slovak to do the following:

- please, sit down
read
translate
answer

tak ako? well, how are you? (in style and tone similar to 'How are you doing?')

tam there

tiež also, too

tri three

trochu a bit, a little

tu here

ty (2nd Pers Sg Inform) you

už already, yet

už tri dni for three days already/now (už is usually not placed at the end of the sentence or statement)

veľa šťastia (lots of) good luck

veľmi very

vitaj welcome (to somebody with whom we are on informal terms)

vitajte welcome (to two or more persons, or to somebody with whom we are on formal terms)

všetko everything, all

všetko dobre all the best, best wishes

vy you (also a formal address to one person)

whisky (Nonded) F whisky

zajtra tomorrow

že that (relative conjunction)

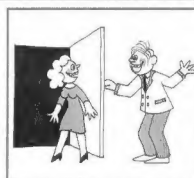
to somebody with

XV. Rozhovory

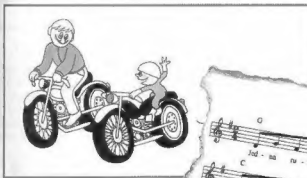
1. Greet your friend Katka, ask her how she is and say goodbye. Wish her good luck.
2. Mária and Mr. Novák meet in the morning. They are both fine.
3. Jozef and Peter meet in the afternoon. Peter is fine. Jozef is not, he has an exam tomorrow. Peter wishes him good luck.
4. Your friend meets you in the evening. He is fine, but

you are not. Tell him why. Offer him something to drink. Ask him where Mária (his wife) is. Tell him that Eva (your wife) is at work. But in a while she will be (in Slovak use the present tense) at home.
5. Your father comes to visit you. You welcome him, ask him how he is, and offer him a seat and coffee.
6. Make a toast to a professor, wish him a nice journey and good luck.

XVI. What would the characters say in the following situations:



Wing words:

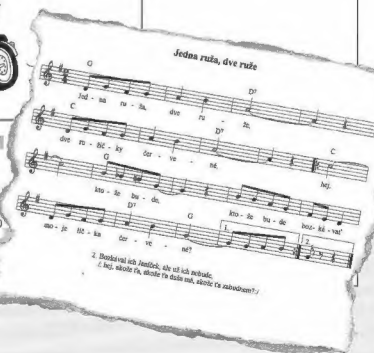


XVII. Naučte sa poradiť:

Áký otec, taký syn.
Aká matka, taká Katka.

(Like father, like son.)

XVIII. Naučte sa pieseň:



3.1.1 Although so far this has not been acknowledged in textbooks of Slovak, there are considerable differences between Slovak and English handwriting. These can lead to difficulties in reading handwritten texts, or even to misinterpretation or illegibility, and cause obstacles above all in personal correspondence and in hand-written documents.

A	a	Aa	ako, moma, <i>člásm</i>	ako, mama, Adam
B	b	Bb	afí, dás, <i>čreano</i>	býl, dole, <i>čreano</i>
C	c	Cc	afí, <i>slučá</i> , <i>čpít</i>	calý, ulica, <i>čpít</i>
D	d	Dd	domi, <i>slučá</i> , <i>čevín</i>	dom, <i>čáuden</i> , Devin
E	e	Ee	delo, <i>gí</i> , <i>čev</i>	leto, <i>je</i> , Eva
F	f	Ff	filín, <i>delbón</i> , <i>člíp</i>	filín, <i>čelédín</i> , Filip
G	g	Gg	gápy, <i>ágov</i> , <i>čabčikov</i>	gápy, <i>lisa</i> , <i>čabčikovo</i>
H	h	Hh	hotový, <i>močá</i> , <i>čelena</i>	hotový, <i>noča</i> , Helena
I	i	Ii	chóly, <i>čuchov</i> , <i>čelá</i>	chvíľa, <i>trouch</i> , <i>čelá</i>
J	j	Jj	idom, <i>mič</i> , <i>čena</i>	idom, <i>mič</i> , <i>čena</i>
K	k	Kk	jem, <i>moja</i> , <i>čon</i>	jem, <i>moja</i> , <i>čon</i>
L	l	Ll	keď, <i>pekná</i> , <i>čabka</i>	keď, <i>pekná</i> , <i>čabka</i>
M	m	Mm	malý, <i>čavča</i>	malý, <i>Levoča</i>
N	n	Nn	mám, <i>domá</i> , <i>čelaria</i>	mám, <i>domá</i> , <i>čelaria</i>
O	o	Oo	náša, <i>domá</i> , <i>čelara</i>	náša, <i>domá</i> , <i>čelara</i>
P	p	Pp	ona, <i>čel</i> , <i>čavča</i>	ona, <i>čel</i> , <i>čavča</i>
Q	q	Qq	prošám, <i>tepí</i> , <i>čonrad</i>	prošám, <i>tepí</i> , <i>čonrad</i>
R	r	Rr	quaz, <i>apula</i> , <i>čulach</i>	quaz, <i>apula</i> , <i>čulach</i>
S	s	Ss	háno, <i>pučpá</i> , <i>čobčava</i>	háno, <i>pučpá</i> , <i>čobčava</i>
T	t	Tt	sovi, <i>múdo</i> , <i>čelensko</i>	sovi, <i>múdo</i> , <i>čelensko</i>
U	u	Uu	čami, <i>odé</i> , <i>čelčin</i>	čami, <i>odé</i> , <i>čelčin</i>
V	v	Vv	uči, <i>músmo</i> , <i>čel</i>	uči, <i>músmo</i> , <i>čel</i>
W	w	Ww	veča, <i>do</i> , <i>čelra</i>	veča, <i>do</i> , <i>čelra</i>
X	x	Xx	vach, <i>čelčel</i>	want, <i>čelčel</i>
Y	y	Yy	xerox, <i>bo</i> , <i>čavrie</i>	xerox, <i>bo</i> , <i>čavrie</i>
Z	z	Zz	my, <i>xpi</i> , <i>čyona</i>	my, <i>xpi</i> , <i>čyona</i>
			zima, <i>raz</i> , <i>čuzana</i>	zima, <i>raz</i> , <i>čuzana</i>

mesiac, -a e -o *M* month moon
mesto, a, š, miest *N* town, city
miesto, -a, -š, miest *N* seat, place
milión, -e, -y, -o *M* one million
moj, moja, moje my, mine
muž, -a, -i, -o *M* man, (*inform*) husband
na meno in the name
na obed at noon
na poludnie at noon
nerozumieť (*1st Pers Sg of nerozumieť*) I do not
understand
nerozumieť, -iem, ejú; *Past* nerozumel *NP* not to
understand
odkiaľ where from
osmedciat eighty

22 SLOVAK FOR YOU

3.1.2 Therefore, this textbook, for the sake of demonstration, comparison, and correct usage or reading presents the standard Slovak handwriting as taught at Slovak schools and, along with it, the American handwriting (see p. 23) as taught at American elementary schools (the latter from *Bowman/Noble Handwriting*, *Bowman/Noble Publishers, Inc.*).

me, Adam	ako, mama, Adam
eseno	byl; dobre, Brenz
si, Grill	cel, ulica, Cyril
as, Devin	dom, študent, Devin
Go	lato, je, Eva
slon, Filip	filogen, Filip
liga, Gabrilova	giga, liga, Gabčíkovo
mohas, Helena	hotový, noha, Helena
kuška, Čoči	chvíľa, trochu, Čoči
niči, Jena	idem, nič, Jena
ogja, Jan	jem, moja, Jan
ekna, Kalka	kedy, pekná, Katka
aj, Servica	le, milí, Lavoca
loma, Mária	nám, domo, Mária
niša, Nitra	nása, dnes, Nitra
o, Orava	ona, sto, Orava
erlyj, Poprad	prosim, teplo, Poprad
apica, Gubeck	pre, aqua, Gubeck
upic, Slovna	rino, prepač, Slovna
usko, Slovensko	som, mesto, Slovensko
ed, Trenčín	tam, cel, Trenčín
om, Uš	u, musím, Uš
as, Viera	vo, voda, Viera
Walter	well, Walter
bor, Xavier	xerox, bo, Xavier
yn, Yvona	my, syn, Yvona
na, Zuzana	zima, raz, Zuzana

osemnásť eighteen
pas, -u, -y, -ov M passport
päťdesiat fifty
päťnásť fifteen
pekné nicely
pekný nice, pretty, handsome
peniaze, peňazi (only P) money
platiť, m. -ia NP to pay
po anglicky Adv (in) English
po slovensky Adv (in) Slovak
podľa (imper of íť) came
poobede in the afternoon
popoludní in the afternoon
potom then
potrebovať, -bujem, -bujú NP + Acc to need

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able

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a Bb Cc Dd
e Ff Gg Hh
i Jj Kk Ll
m n o Pp
q r s s t
u v w
x y z ..?
2345678910

3.1.4 As you may have noticed, interestingly enough, some of the samples of demons in American handwriting currently occur in the standard or individual handwriting of many Slovaks.

3.1.5 As to the American and Slovak standard handwritings, please note the most striking differences:

edaf) say
ia, povedz P to say
noon
st (sb) + Acc (sth) to excuse
epäť? excuse me
example
ring the phone? hello?
understanding or hearing something well)
reception (office in a hotel)
nionist (female/male)
Past rozumel NP to understand

[illegible]

	Slovak
g	G
h	h
i	i
j	j
k	k
l	l
m	m
n	n
o	o
p	p
q	q
r	r
s	s
t	t
u	u
v	v
w	w
x	x
y	y
z	z
1	1
7	7 7

SLOVAK FOR YOU 23

VI. Preložte po slovensky:
now, today, tomorrow, why, when, where from, welcome, excuse me, to the movies, nice to meet you, bye, all the best, good luck, unfortunately, fortunately, excuse me, I do not understand, I do not know, just a moment

VII. Write down in Slovak the following numbers:
15, 45, 50, 4, 73, 39, 1 768, 5 879 356

IX. Somebody has just said something and you have not understood part of it. Say „Prepáčte, nerozumiem“, and then ask with the help of the words in brackets:

Príklad: John je doma (to). Prepáčte, nerozumiem. Kto je doma?

1. Peter je z USA. (odkiaľ)
2. Mami sa má dobre. (ako)
3. Otec je unavený. (ko)
4. Zajtra mám skúšku. (kedy)
5. Mami nemá sláste. (čo)
6. Pán Starý nemá čas. (kto)
7. Ten muž sa volá Ján. (ako)
8. To je Peter. (kto)
9. To je tvoja káva. (kde)
10. Tam je cukor. (čo)
11. Pán mám doma. (kde)
12. Ján je doktor. (kto)
13. To nie je recepčná. (čo)
14. Jeho manželka je z Bratislavy. (odkiaľ)
15. Tam je váš lek. (kde)

X. Explain why the following words are spelled with -s at the end:

unavený, whisky, dobrý, páči, pekný, prosím si, čísto, ty, vy, kino, kedy, vitajte, slovenčina, slovenský, angličtina, americký, pani, zo Žiliny, teší, nie, vieter, filmomálie

XI. Preložte do angličtiny:

Pani Zajícová: Je tá recepčovaná zba na meno Zajícová?
Recepčná: Nie, nie je.
Pani Zajícová: A máte voľný izbu?
Recepčná: Áno, máme. Na dnes?
Pani Zajícová: Na dnes a na zajtra. A je tam kúpeľňa?
Recepčná: Áno, je.
Pani Zajícová: Dobré. Co platím?
Recepčná: Osemsto korún.

XII. Use Slovak possessive pronouns corresponding to the English ones given in brackets:

(his) čas; (my) lek; (our) doktorka; (your) šťastie; (their) kino; (our) profesor; (my) chlapka; (your) srdece; (her) pas; (your) káva; (their) študent; (our) univerzita; (your) dom; (his) skúška; (my) kúpeľňa; (their) kľúč

XIII. Preložte po slovensky:

Example: To je môj lek.
Prepáčte to nie je váš lek. To je môj lek.

1. To je naša izba
2. To je jeho profesor.
3. Tu je ich telefón

4. Peter je ich študent.
5. Tu je jej káva
6. Toto je môj pas
7. To je moja koruna
8. To je ich lek
9. To je môj čas
10. To je môj problém

XIV. Odpovedzte:

1. Kedy máte čas? (in the evening)
2. Kedy je pán Brown v hoteli? (at night)
3. Kedy má Mária skúšku? (in the morning)
4. Kedy sa prosíš kavi? (in the afternoon)
5. Kedy ide Katka do kina? (now)
6. Kedy študujete slovenčinu? (before noon)

XV. Čítajte, prosím:

Iran, Kolumbo, Zbúranie uhra, Zlaté H, Gabichov, Blau, puma, prepáčte, hotelový čas, Kroler, dom číslo 1749

XVI. Preložte do slovenčiny:

1. Here you are - this is my passport.
2. That is his mother
3. Excuse me, that is my whisky.
4. Professor, excuse me, that is her seat.
5. Excuse me, doctor, where is my medication?
6. His father and mother are in the USA
7. Mary has my house and my heart.

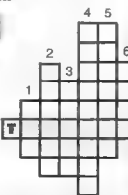
XVII. Preložte do slovenčiny a odpovedzte:

1. What is your name?
2. Where are you from?
3. Are you a Slovak?
4. Are you an American?
5. Have you been in the USA/Slovakia a long time?
6. Are you a student?
7. What do you study?
8. How are you today?
9. Are you tired?
10. Are you happy?
11. Do you have time?
12. Do you have your passport here?
13. Is this your key?
14. Do you have a telephone here?
15. Would you like coffee?

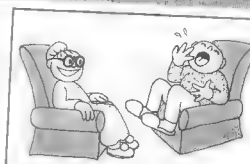
XVIII. Doplnite po slovensky:

1. tisíc
2. milión
3. sedem
4. päť
5. dväť
6. šesť

(The box should contain a word for a number ending in zero.)



XIX. Write down what the characters in the following situations could say:



XX. Napište sa porokajšie:

Oko za oko,
zub za zub.

(An eye for an eye,
a tooth for a tooth.)

XXI. Napište sa píseň:

Anička, dušička, kde si bola

1. A - ne - ka, du - šič - ka, kde si bol - a, keď si si
du - šič - ka, du - šič - ka, kde si bol - a, keď si si
du - šič - ka, du - šič - ka, kde si bol - a, keď si si
du - šič - ka, du - šič - ka, kde si bol - a, keď si si

2. A ja som po ťi dni tebe kľuč
ja som si dala kľuč
A ja som tebe kľuč, ja som tebe kľuč,
dala kľuč, dala kľuč.



Ja a moja rodina



Ja som Peter Young Som z USA, z Clevelandu. Teraz som na Sloven-sku. Študujem slovenčimu.

Moja rodina
nie je veľká:
moji rodičia –
otec a mama,
moji súrodenci –
sestra a
brat a moji

brat a moji
starí rodičia – stará mama a
starý otec. Mój otec je úradník v banke. Moja mama je učiteľka. Moja sestra je ešte malá, má 8 rokov. Volá sa Ann. Je žiačka. Mój brat má 20 rokov. Je šófer, teraz vlastne taxikár. Volá sa John. Je vysoký, veľmi veselý a sympatický. Ženatý nie je, ale má dvé dievča. Je Francúzka, má 18 rokov a je manekýnka. Samozrejme, je štrihla a pekná.

Ma 18 rokov a je žanekynka. Samozrejme, je sušita a pekna. Ma stará mama je otcová mama. Je zo Slovenska, ale už je Američanka. Býva v USA od roku 1942. Je už stará, má 83 rokov. Je nízka a trochu tučná. Vždy je veľmi veselá, milá a dobrá. Mój starý otec je otcov otec. On je z Írska, ale už je tiež Američan. Je tu už 65 rokov. Je veľmi škivový a puzdi. Má rád históriu. Mój starí rodičia sú manželza už 60 rokov a sú na penzii. Bývajú v New Yorku, ale myslím, že teraz sú na Floride. Aj tam majú byt. Mójun otec a mamina mama už zomreli.

Pozrite, tu je naša fotografia. Sú tam aj moji bratrance a moje sesternice, moji strýkovia a moje tety.

Moja priateľka Mária je Slovenka. Študuje na univerzite angličtinu. Jej otec je lekár a mama je predavačka. Mária je zo Žiliny. Jej brat má 14, je ešte žiak. Niekedy je veľmi zlý, ale inak je veselý a zábavný.

Môj otec je veľmi rád, že študujem slovenčinu. On nevie po slovensky. Po slovensky vie len moja stará mama a ja. Viem už celkom dobre písať aj čítať. len hovorí ešte neviem veľmi dobre. Ale čo nie je, môže byť. A tak sa učím.



SLOVNÍK

adresa, -y, -y, adres *F* address
aj also too
aký, -á, -é (about quality, kind, etc.) what, of what kind ...
Američan, -a, -ca, -ov *M* American (male)
Američanka, -y, -y, -ievk *F* American (female)
angličtina, -y *F* English (language)
babka, -y, -y babievk *F* (informal) grandmother
banka, -y, -y, -bávk *F* bank
brat, a, -la -ov *M* brother
bratranec -nca, -ncl, -ncov *M* male cousin
byt, -u, -y, -ov *M* apartment
číslo, -a, -le whose
číslo pasu passport number

éso what (about a substance phenomenon, thing)
 dátum cu.-y.v.-m data
 deárea, y, y, deáre F daughter
 dedo, dedico, -e, oviá, -ov M (infin) grandfather
 desiaty tenth
 deviaty ninth
 dievca, cáca. cáta. -bat fe girl
 dotazník, -e, y, -ov M questionnaire, personal data form
 ešte se, yet
 Florida, y F Florida
 francúz, -e, -y, -v M Frenchman
 francúzka, y y zok F Frenchwoman
 hádanka, y; y, -niek F riddle
 história, -e (usually only Sz) F history
 hlúpy stupid, dumb

bavort
Engli
nak
rsko,
toko
colko
ratky
ratné
rtory,
ekár,
ekárk
naly
namir
nanob
nanke

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Príbuzní

[illegible]

DOTAZNÍK

(Píše tlačným písmem)

Křestné meno:	Emília			
Prírodné meno:	Krkaša			
Rodné meno:	Kolářová			
Dátum narodenia:	deň 7	mesiac 11	rok 1953	
Miesto narodenia:	Zvolen		štát:	Československo
Vek:	43 rokov			
Pohlavie:	ženská			
Štát:	vydatá			
Národnosť:	slovenská			
Štátna príslušnosť:	Slovenská republika			
Adresa: sídla	šíska	78...	mesto/obec ...	Žilina
PSC	010 00			
Zamestnanosť:	predaváča			
Zamestnávateľ:	Jednota, Žilina			
Číslo pasu:	000779933			

Dátum: 19. 1. 1996.

Podpis: *C. Kroll*

PROTIKLADY

dobrý	hloupý
moudrý	nudný
zábavný	nešikovný
šikovný	smutný
veselý	vysoký
nízký	velký
malý	hluboký
šitřilý	

hovoriti -in, -a, NP to speak **hovoriti po anglicky** to speak English
hovoriti po slovensky to speak Slovak
 inak otherwise at other times
 Irsko, a N Ireland
 jeho, a, M him
 koľko how many
 krátky short
 kráľovo meno N first name
 kľúč, -a, o M key
 lekár, -a, o M (medical) doctor (male)
 lekárka, -y, -y, -ok F (medical) doctor (female)
 malý small, little
 matka mother's
 manekýnka, -y, -y, -ok F fashion model
 manžel, -a, o, o M husband

maľarka, -y, -y -šek *F* wife
maľaj need, needs
môst, môtiden, móbu, *Past* môtid *Mód* to be allowed to, can
môže (2nd *Pers* *sg* of *môz*) (he/she/it) is allowed to, can
môžny clever, bright, educated
múzsky male
myslel, *myslin*, *mysla*, *Past* *myslel* *NP* to think
myslel (1st *Pers* *sg* of *myslel*) I think, I suppose
na Floride in Florida
na penzi in retirement, retired
národnosť, -k, -y, -y *f* (ethnic) nationality
na univerzite at the university
neviedel, neviedm, neviedm, *Past* *neviedel* *NP* not to know
neviete, -y, y, *v* *neviete* *F* daughter-in-law, bride
nevie (3rd *Pers* *sg* of *neviedet*) he/she/it does not know

SLOVAK FOR YOU 29

FEMININE NAMES OF OCCUPATIONS - Prechýlené ženské názvy osôb podľa povolania

4.6.1 In Slovak, names of professions or occupations usually have a different form for the masculine and feminine genders.
profesor M. profesorka F.
The feminine gender is formed mostly by adding the suffix -ka, e.g.

M učiteľ **F** učiteľka

4.6.2.1 When the masculine noun ends in -a, this is dropped before adding the suffix -ka.

M futbalista **F** futbalistka
súdieta (judge) súdička

When the masculine ends in -t, this is changed into -č before adding -ka, e.g.

M úradník **F** úradníčka
šlak šlák
beloch (white man) beloška

4.6.2.2 When the masculine form ends in -ec, a) the final -o changes into -č and -ka is added, e.g.

M herec **F** herečka
b) the final -ec is dropped and -kyňa is added, e.g.

M umelcec **F** umelkyňa
umel (artist) umelkyňa

4.6.3 The other endings used for forming such feminine nouns are, e.g.:

M lekár **F** lekárnica (surgeon) chirurgička
M kolega **F** kolegynia
M švager **F** švagriná
M učeník **F** učeníčka

4.6.4 When referring non-specifically to both men and women, the masculine noun is used, e.g.

Začínajú doktori.
For nouns formed from participles and adjectives see 7.4.

príbuzní, -ej, -ých F. a relative (female)
príbuzný, -ých, -ých M. a relative (male)
prírodný, -ých, -ých M. last name, surname
protiľahý, -ých, -ých M. in opposite
protiľahý (After from protivopoložnosť) (opposite) zip code
rod, -u, -u M. parent
rodina, -y, -y F. family
rodný meno N. surname at birth, maiden name
rodokmeň, -u, -u M. family tree
rok, -u, -u M. year
ročný vek (his/her) is eight years old
rozvedený Aq. divorced
samosvojne of course

32 SLOVAK FOR YOU

ASKING ABOUT AGE - Ako sa pýtame na vek

4.7.1
Koľko má rokov? (How old are you?) - **Sg** (inf)
Koľko má rokov? (How old is he/she/it?)
Koľko má rokov? (How old are they?) - **Pl** (Sg Fm)

The above are the questions used for asking about somebody's age. After **koľko** we use the inf. form of the verb **mať**.

4.7.2 The pattern used in the answer is:

Mať **rokov**. (I am) years

In the phrase the noun **rok** is usually in the form of the genitive plural, i.e. **rokov**. The age is stated by the appropriate cardinal numeral, e.g.

Mať **dvadsať** **rokov**.
On má päťdesiat **rokov**.

The genitive plural is used from 5 years onwards.

4.7.3 With lower numerals the situation in the answer follows:

a) With 1 the answer is:

Mať **roka**.

Here the noun **rok** is in the nominative singular.

b) With 2-4 the answer is:

Mať **roky**.

Here the noun is in the nominative plural form.

For the content of numerals and nominal phrases see also 8.5.



sesterská, -u, -u F. female cousin
sestra, -y, -y F. sister
sleďový adjective: fresh
Slovensko, -u, -u M. Slovakia
Slovenka, -y, -y F. Slovak (female)
starý **dávka**, -y, -y F. (disregarding) old maid
stará **mama** I. grandmother
starý **otec** I. grandfather
starý **rodek** I. bachelor
starý **otec** M. grandfather
starý **rodek** I. grandfather
stryhlo, -u, -u M. uncle (father's brother)
strymá, -ej, -ej F. aunt (father's sister)

CVIČENIA

I. Prečítajte, čiže
a) 73, 88, 35, 47, 82, 1968, 1465, 1291, 1492, 460 000, 1776, 863, 1863, 1918, 1989
b) I dom, 15. miesto, 20. ulica, 79. študent, 100. deň, 1.000. koruna, 5.000.000. Slovák, 3. syn, 7. pani, 18. lekcia, 356. bicykel, 5.237. deň

II. Odpovedzte.

1. Odkiaľ je Peter Young?
2. Koľko má rokov?
3. Kde je teraz?
4. Čo študuje?
5. Kde na Slovensku študuje?
6. Aké povolanie má jeho otec?
7. Aké povolanie má jeho mama?
8. Je jeho otec vysoký?
9. Je jeho brat vysoký?
10. Je jeho mama štíhla?
11. Koľko rokov má jeho brat?
12. Koľko rokov má jeho sestra?
13. Je jeho brat študent?
14. Je jeho brat zlý?
15. Má jeho brat dievča?
16. Je jeho dievča Američanka?
17. Je jeho stará mama z USA?
18. Kde je teraz jeho stará mama a starý otec?
19. Študuje Petrova priateľka slovenčinu?
20. Vie už Peter dobre po slovensky?

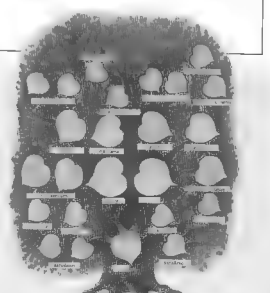
1. Slovenčina študujem od roku
2. V meste bývam od roku
3. V USA som od roku
4. Som ženatý/vydaná od roku
5. Auto mám od roku
6. Dom mám od roku
7. Veľa peňazí mám od roku
8. Čas nemám od roku

IV. Change the following sentences into Slovak.

1. Moja sestra má 22 rokov.
2. Môj brat má rád históriu.
3. Moja priateľka vie po anglicky.
4. Viem písať po slovensky.
5. Jej mama je predavačka.
6. Jeho brat je šófer.
7. Myslim, že sí na Floride.
8. Jej brat je veľmi zlý.
9. Tvoj otec je v banke.
10. Peter má šťastie.
11. Môj otec sa volá Filip.
12. Tvoja manželka cestuje na Floridu.
13. Jeho druhú auto je Mercedes.
14. Moja matka je lekárka.
15. Jeho švagriná býva na Aljaške.

V. Preložte do slovenčiny.

1. He is in Slovakia. He studies Slovak.
2. She has already been in Florida for several days. She is happy.
3. Peter is at home. He is tired.
4. Her father is in the USA. He is old.
5. His mother works in a bank. She is nice.
6. Mary studies at the university. She is bright.
7. This is her first day at the university. She is happy.
8. Mother's brother is a bank officer. He is amusing.
9. I do not know how old his girlfriend is. She is a fashion model.
10. I can read and write in Slovak, but I cannot speak well yet. I study Slovak.
11. My friend lives in New York. She is single. I am not.
12. She is from the USA. Her father is not.
13. I am glad to be here. John is not.
14. William and Ann are fine. We are not.



Môj dom



Toto je môj dom. Vlastne otcov a matkin. Je v Žiline. Nie je veľký, ale myslím, že je pekný. Dom je biely, strecha je červená aj komín je červený. Náš dom nie je nový, ale nie je ani starý. Má 15 rokov.

Dolu v dome je predsieň, kuchyňa, jedáleň, obývačka, spálňa, kúpeľňa, WC a garáž. Kuchyňa je veľká a pekná. Samozrejme, je tam sporák, chladnička, mraznička, mikrovlnná rúra, umývačka riadu a sú tam skrinky. Toto je tu veľký okrúhly stôl a stoličky.

Obývačka je tiež veľká a je svetlá. Steny sú zelené, koberec svetlohnedý. Vpredu sú kreslá a malý stolík, vzadu je kozub, veľký farebný televízor a video. Vpravo je lampa a obraz, vľavo je okno.

Spáľňa je malá. Je to otcova a mamina spáľňa. Všetko je tam modré alebo biele.

Naše garáž nie je veľká. Je tam naše auto. Je tu aj záhrada a bazén

Moja izba je hore. Pozri, tu je široká posteľ, tmavohnedé skrinky, moderná lampa, polička, písací stôl, stolička a pohodlné kreslo. Toto sú moje knihy, moje učebnice, môj nový anglicko-slovenský slovník, zošity, perá a ceruzky. Tu je môj počítač. Sú tu aj fotografie, ale neviem, kde je album. Nemám tu veľký poriadok, však?

Toto je sestrina izba. Sestra tu teraz nebýva, študuje v Bratislave. Keď tu nie je na návšteve, jej izba je prázdna. Sestrina izba je malá. Je celá ružová. Ružová nie je moja farba, ale to je jej vec. Je tam veľké zrkadlo, skriňa, posteľ, hrnateľná stolička. Moja sestra tam má vždy poriadok. No čo, veď je dievča. My chlapi sme trochu neporiadni. Ale môj otec nie je neporiadny, on má všade poriadok a vždy vie, kde čo má. Škoda, že to nie je dedičné.



SLOVNÍK

album, -t, -y -ov M album
ani neither; (with negation) neither, nor
anglicko-slovenský English-Slovak
asi probably, perhaps
auto, a, -á, ási N car
bar, -t, -y -ov M bar, saloon
bazén, a, -y -ov M swimming pool
biely white
brada, -y, y, brád F chin
bývať, bývam, bývať NP to live, to be living (somewhere)
cena, y, y, cien F price
centrum, -tra, -trá, centier N center
ceruzka, -y, y, ceruziek F pencil

čelo, a želo *N* forehead
červený red
černý black
členok, -ika, -iky, -ikov *M* ankle
črevno, -a; črev *N* intestine
čedící hereditary
dláň, -a; -ne, -ní *F* palm of the hand
dechodou by negotiation
dolů down, downwards, downwards
farba, y, -y; bareb *N* color; *akoj farby* of what color
farebný color, colored
garáž, -a; -o, -í *F* garage
hladať, hladím, hladajú *NP + Acc* to be looking for
hlava, y; -y; hláv *F* head
hlučný noisy

Inzeráty

Príďte na tréning dom v centre mesta. 3 izby, kuchyňa, prístup k internetu.
Cena dohodou. Tel. 773 777.

Mladý zamestnaný muž hľadá jednoizbový nezariadený byt na [ok]

Prostorný luxusný poschodový 5-izbový dom v Zilino. 2
garáže, bazén,
veľká záhrada. Len za valuty.

Príjemcom jednosobný byt, tichý, svetlý, telefón. Len pre
lady.

H 10 krym - výhodné ubytovanie v centre mesta. Jednopostelov

PROTIKLADY

matý byt
voľná izba
vysoký dom
ticha ulica
vreda predsieň
prázdna reštaurácia
pekný obraz
nový stôl
široká posteľ
mladá priateľ
veselý film
číslo manekýnky
sladká káva
teplý čaj
dobrý deň

veľký byt
obsadená izba
ažky dom
hlucná ulica
tmavá predsieň
plná reštaurácia
škaredý obraz
starý stôl
úzka posteľ
starý priateľ
smutný film
tučná manželkyňa
slabá káva
studený čaj
zlý deň

dobrý deň
šťastné dievča
zariadený dom
výhodná práca
zamestnaný úradník

nedobry deň
nešťastné dievča
nezariadený dom
nevýhodná práca
nezamestnaný úradník

[illegible]

Akej farby
+ Of what color

biely	white
červený	red
čierny	black
hnedý	brown
modrý	blue
oranžový	orange
ružový	pink
sivý	gray
zelený	green
žltý	yellow

kozub, -a, -y, -v M limp-see
kreslo, -a, -d, kreslín N armchair
krk, -u, -y, -v M neck
kuchyňa, -a, -d, kuchýň F kitchen
laker, lakta, lakde, lakťov M elbow
lampa, -y, -y, lamp F lamp
lice, -a, -a, -ic N cheek
luxurný, -y, -y, -v M
mihálnica, -a, -d, mihálnic F eyelash
mikrovlnná rúra F microwave oven
mimoľávajúci, -y, -y, -v M
mimo outside, elsewhere than
mladý, -y, -y, -v M young
moderný, -y, -y, -v M modern
modrý, -y, -y, -v M blue

in

42 SLOVAK FOR YOU

6.1 SEASONS OF THE YEAR - Ročné obdobia

6.1.1 In Slovak references to the seasons of the year are as follows

Čo?	Kedy?	Aký?
jar	na jar	jarý
leto	v leto	letný
jeseň	na jeseň	jesenný
zima	v zime	zimný

Examples

Jar je pekné ročné obdobie. Na jar pracujeme v záhrade. Marec je jarý mesiac. Leto je už tu. V lete ideme na výlet. Ones je pekný letný deň.

6.1.2 In response to the question *kedy?* (when?, i.e. in the function of a part of an adverbial of time) *na* is used with *jar* and *jeseň*. With the remaining two seasons *v* is used and the noun referring to the season has the ending *-e* (which is due to its being in the locative case), e.g.

6.1.3 Adjectives pertaining to the seasons of the year are formed with the help of the suffix *-ný*, e.g.

6.1.4 Note that both nouns and adjectives referring to seasons of the year are written with initial small letters.

6.2 MONTHS - Mesiac

6.2.1 Slovak words concerning references to months are as follows

Čo?	Kedy?	Aký?
január	v januári	januárový
február	vo februári	februárový
marec	v marci	marcový
apríl	v apríli	aprílový
máj	v máji	májový
jún	v júni	júnový
júl	v júli	júlový
august	v auguste	augustový
september	v septembri	septembrový
október	v októbri	októbrový
november	v novembri	novembrový
december	v decembri	decembrový

jeseň, *e* - *e*, *i* F. fall British autumn
jeseňný Adj. pertaining to fall
júli, *a* - *y*, *ov* M. July
jún, *a* - *y*, *ov* M. June
kancelária, *-ie* - *ie*, *il* F. office (of an office worker)
každý, *a* - *o* every; each
konzultácie hodiny office hours
konzultovať, *tu* - *o*, *il* NP to have consultations, to consult
kopirovacie stredisko copy center
lekársky mesiac pertaining to medicine
letný Adj. pertaining to summer
leto, *a* - *o*, *at* N. summer
magnetofón, *u*, *y*, *ov* M. tape recorder
máj, *a* - *o*, *ov* M. May
manažment, *u*, *y*, *ov* M. management

6.2.2 In response to the question *kedy?* (when?, i.e. in the function of adverbials of time) the preposition *v* is used. Its variant *vo* is used with *vo februári* as pronunciation reasons, before *v* (and consonant clusters containing them) the vowel *-o* has to be added.

6.2.3 In response to the question *kedy?* the names of months have the ending *-e* except for the form *marec* where there is *-e* (both these endings are endings of the locative case of the particular nouns).

6.2.4 Adjectives referring to months (answering the question *aký?*) are formed with the help of the suffix *-ový*, e.g. *septembrový*.

6.2.5 Note that both nouns and adjectives referring to months are written with small initial letters.

6.3 NOMINATIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS - Nominatív množniny, množina

6.3.1 In Slovak, depending on the ending of the noun, whether it is a reference to a human or not, and its belonging to a particular declension pattern, there are the following regular nominative plural endings:

Masculine: (+M):	-e	doktori, páni, turisti
-ia	-ia	bratia, priatelia, učitelia
-ovia:	-ovia	otcovia, dedovia, hrdinovia, hrdie, génovia
(-M): (-C):	-y	domy, stoly, lísky
(-C):	-i	náje, kľúče, marce
(-ia):	-ia	deláre, kalendáre
Feminine: (-C+aj):	-e	tančiere (plantes)
(-C+aj):	-y	mamy, knihy, stoličky
(-C/C):	-e	ulice, striny, poskete, obce
(-ia):	-ie	komunistky, tváre
(-C):	-e	kráľovné, queens
(-C):	-y, -i, -y, -i	myši (mice) noci; haly
Neuter: (-o, -um):	-á	autá, vídeá, múzeá
(-ia):	-ia	múzeá, miesta (places)
(-ia):	-ia	poschodá (floors)

Note: C stands for hard/neutral consonants. Č for soft consonants.

mapa, *y*, *y*, map F. map
marec, *ie*, *ie*, *ov* M. March
matematicko-fyzikálna Adj. of mathematics and physics
medzinárodný international
na dverách (dve) on the door
na fakulte (fak) at the faculty
niektorý, *a* - *o* some
november, *ie*, *ie*, *ov* M. November
obdobie, *ie*, *ie*, *il* N. season
október, *ie*, *ie*, *ov* M. October
pedagogická pedagogical
popolnede, *ie*, *y*, *ov* M. Saturday
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XII. Write a dialogue between two students who do not know each other. You might like to include asking the following:

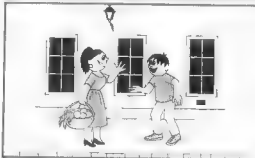
- Where do you study?
- What do you study?
- Are you at the university each day?
- When do you have exams?

- Are your professors good?
- Are the seminars amusing?

XIII. Prečítajte slovenčinu:

nice face, light-brown hair, slim body, long legs, eyes, short fingers, good heart

XIII. What would the characters say in the following situations:



Aký pán,
taký krám.

(A man's business mirrors his qualities.)

XIV. Naučte sa pieseň:



Hej, slniečko horúce



2. Hg a hf sa zblú, blúka sa zblú,
- dloha z fúky -
hg, hf sa zblú.

SI

tr

sko d

sko d

sko d

sko d

sko d

sko d

sko d

sko d

sko d

sko d

sko d

Cestujeme vlakom

Je piatok popoludní. Peter a Mária sú na železničnej stanici v Bratislave. O chvíľu cestujú vlakom do Žiliny. Tam býva Mária rodina. Peter ide na návštevu. Teraz si ešte musia kúpiť cestovné lístky. Tu je pokladňa.



Mária: Prosím si dva cestovné lístky na rýchlik do Žiliny.
Pokladnička: Len tam, alebo aj späť?
Mária: Späť, prosím.
Pokladnička: Má to byť prvá trieda alebo druhá trieda?
Mária: Druhá trieda. A študentské, prosím.
Pokladnička: Na kedy? Na dnes alebo na zajtra?
Mária: Na dnes. Potrebujeme aj miestenky?
Pokladnička: Nie, nepotrebujete.
Mária: Čo stojí jeden lístok?
Pokladnička: Dvestodvanásť korún.
Mária: Dobré.
Pokladnička: Spolu je to štyristodvadsaťštyri korún.
Mária: Nech sa páči.
Pokladnička: Tu máte drobné.
Mária: Ďakujem. A prosím, ktoré je to nástupište?
Pokladnička: Sedme nástupište, štrnásť koľaj. Odochádza o chvíľu, o osem dvadsať.

Peter a Mária idú na sedme nástupište. Ich batožina nie je ťažká. Peter má tašku, Mária dosť ľahký kufr. Vlak už čaká, cestujúci nastupujú. Tento vagon je druhá trieda. Vagon je plný, ale tu je jedno takmer prázdne kúpeľ. Sú tam len dvaja mladí chlapci, majú asi 16 rokov.



SLOVNÍK

ako sa ti páči ...? (Sg Ind) how do you like ...?
ako sa ti páči? how do you like it?
ako sa ti páči na slovenčinu? how do you like it in Slovakia?
ako sa to povie? how do you say it? how does one say it?
ako sa to povie po slovensky? how do you say that in Slovak?
ako sa vám páči? (Pl or Fem) how do you like ...?
rámenný elektrárňak atomic power station
slávny about, pertaining to atom
určenie, ur. y. ov M bus
schéma by bus
lístok by car
batožina, -y, -y, -th F baggage

blýžny, -ka, -ka, -ka M bicycle
cestovať, cestujem, cestujú NP + Instr to travel
cestovný AG pertains to travel
cestujúci, -ia, -ie, -ie F female passenger, traveller
cestujúci, -ia, -ie, -ie M male passenger, traveller
cestovať, -u, -y, -ov M suggest
číslo, -a, -y, -ov M scale, row, scale
koľko stojí? how much is it?
do to stojí? how much is it?
ďalej Ag the following, next
driem, driem, driem NP to be taking a nap,
to be nodding off
driem (only Pl) change (money)
dvaja M +hum two
elektrárňak, -ni, -nie, -ni F power station

7.1 DAYS OF THE WEEK - Dni v týdnu

čo?	kedy?
pondelok	v pondelok
utorok	v utorok
streda	v stredu
štvrtok	vo štvrtok
piatok	v piatok
sobota	v sobotu
nedeľa	v nedeľu

- 7.1.1 When answering the question *kedy?* (when?), i.e. when is the function of an adverbial of time. The name of the day is preceded by the preposition *v*. Its variant *o* is used before *štvrtok*, as its initial consonantal cluster includes *v*.
- 7.1.2 When answering the question *kedy*, after the preposition *v*, these of the names of days change, taking the ending *-u*, i.e. *v stredu*, *v sobotu*, *v nedeľu*. The reason is that after the preposition *v* the accusative case is required and in nouns ending in *-a* the accusative ending is *-u* (cf. 10.1).
- 7.1.3 Note that the days of the week are written in small letters.
- 7.1.4 Note that the Slovak week starts with Monday not Sunday.

20 PRESENT TENSE - Presenting 2nd

- 7.2.1 In contrast to English verbs which have 3 simple tenses, i.e. present, past and future, 3 perfect tenses, and the corresponding 6 continuous tenses, i.e. altogether 12 tense-related forms, Slovak verbs have only 3 grammatical tenses: present, past and future.
- 7.2.2 While in English in the present tense the only ending is -s (*she speaks*) in the 3rd person singular of finite verbs, in Slovak verbs in the present tense are conjugated, i.e. their endings change according to the grammatical person and number.
- 7.2.3 The basic endings of the present tense are:

1st person Sg	-m:	ja	hľadám	sadnem	prosim
2nd person Sg	-š:	ty	hľadáš	sadneš	prosiš
3rd person Sg	-:	on	hľadá	sadne	prosi
1st person Pl	-me:	my	hľadáme	sadneme	prosim
2nd person Pl	-te:	vy	hľadáte	sadnete	prosíte
3rd person Pl	-ú/-ú/-ia:	oni	hľadajú	sadnú	prosia

stanisko, -o, -e, stánek *F* (raţway/bus) station
 státi, stájein stáje *NP* to coast; to stand
 středa, -y, -y, stříd *F* Wednesday
 středná elektrotechnická škola secondary electrotechnical school
 střední (pertaining to school level) secondary; central
 středoveký medieval
 škola, -y, -y, škol *F* school
 študentek *Adj* študent, pertaining to students
 čtvrtek, -tve, -tky, -ov *M* Thursday
 taška, -y, -y, tašek *F* bag
 taxík, -a, -y, -ov *M* taxi cab
 taxikom by tax
 těžký heavy difficult
 třída, -y, tříd *F* class, classroom

- As can be seen from 7.2.3, the verbal form comprises
has no ending, i.e. the third person singular present
called thematic vowel; the endings are fully predictable
words (*only* if irregular in this respect, see 7.2.6).
cept for the 3rd person plural where there are three
possible endings, their choice being governed by the
number of syllables in the verb stem.
- In addition, within the conjugation, changes of
stem can also occur, mostly alternations of diph-
thongs. With regard to those, it must be noted that
the 3rd person endings, though they are identical histo-
rically, have been reanalysed as belonging to the
Slavonic verb classes one, and they are
avoided into 14 or more paradigmatic patterns.
scale of increasing the transparency and predictability
of conjugated forms. The paradigmatic pattern is
organized and simplified) list of present tense con-
jugation patterns (based only on synchronic
with 3 types of verb comprising 9 patterns).
- According to this ending system, the 3rd person
also has the infinitive and the 1st per-
sonal, Slavic verbs can be divided into 16
of present tense conjugation patterns (as opposed
to the types of verbs, whereas the paradigmatic
verb class textbook have been chosen to

[illegible]

- 7.2.71 The ending of the 3rd person plural is predictable from the infinitive subtypes a), i.e. from the endings of the infinitive

Type 1 a)	-ovať	-ujú	pracovať - práci	racujú
Type 2 a)	-núť	-ú	sadnúť - sadnú	ínú
Type 3 a)	-iť	-ia	hovoriť - hovori	oria

- 7.2.7.2 In cases different from 7.2.7.1 the conjugation is not predictable from the infinitive, and the forms of the verbs have to be checked in the dictionary and, if possible, memorized.
- 7.2.7.3 Note that in Type 1 a), i.e. *pracoval*, -*ovar* is dropped from the infinitive and replaced by -*yle*- to which appropriate personal ending is added, except for 3rd person singular, which is *praco*.

person singular
omprizes only
and the so-

indictable with
31 soe 2) 6) ex-
there are three
only partly pre-

person Pl where -*u* is added, e.g. *študovať*, *študuj*
1979 *Študuj*

2274 In Type 1 b), i.e. *hľadať*, and the entire Type 3, i.e.
hociže, *spať*, *mysleť*, the thematic vowel /*a*/ (respec-
tively) in conjugated forms is long, unless the pre-
ceding vowel is long. The only exceptions are 3rd
person plural in Type 1 b) where the length is on the
final -*i* and Type 3 in which the 3rd person plural
ending is the diphthong -*ia*.

hádám	hádáme	myslím	myslíme
hádáš	hádáte	myslíš	myslíte
hádá	hádají	myslí	myslí

But *člām*, *hádām* (I am guessing), *splevām* (I am singing), *přím* (I am sawing), where the ending is short because of rhythmic shortening (see 3.2).

- 7275 In type 2a), i.e. *sachút*, in which in the infinitive the thematic vowel is long, it becomes short in all conjugated forms, except for 3rd person plural, i.e. *sachem*, *sachēs*; but: *sachnu*.
If the vowel before the ending is long, the ending of 3rd person plural becomes short due to rhythmic shortening (see 3.2), e.g. *valdúrtu* (to rule) = *valdnu*.

72.7.6 In 72.7 in the column *Other Verbs* there are presented other verbs that have so far occurred in this textbook and are conjugated by that particular pattern. If no such verb has occurred, a new one is listed, with its English translation. It is recommended to review with the help of this list all the verbs presented so far. New verbs have to be

- 7277 In Type 2 b) if in the infinitive stem before the thematic vowel there is -s- it is changed in conjugated forms into -š-: *pisat' - pišem, česat' (comb) - češem, poslat' (to send) - pošlem*. In other types this change does not occur, e.g. *nosit' (to carry) - nosim, hiasat' (to declare) - hiasam*.

Also occurring are a number of consonantal changes, e.g. *hádzař* (to throw) - *hádžem*, *plakař* (to cry) - *plačem*.

- 2.7.8 The most frequent Type is 1 b), i.e. *hľadať*, and about one third of Slovak verbs are conjugated according to it. Unfortunately, with verbs ending in the infinitive in -ať the thematic vowel in conjugated forms cannot be predicted, i.e. *hľadáť* - *hľadáme*, but *driemäť* - *drieme*, *spať* - *spím*.

- Although the majority of verbs are conjugated according to the above 3 types, a number of other verbs do not comply with them and can be considered as irregular. Their individual conjugation forms have to be checked.

- in the dictionary and, if possible, memorized, e.g.
staf stojim, stoju; vziať, vezmem, vezmú; ísť, idem,
idú (see also 8.2)

2.10 AS the forms which are decisive for the particular conjugation types are the infinitive, 1st person Sg and 3rd person Sg Present.

and 3rd person Pl, these are the ones which are listed in our dictionary, the latter two usually represented by their endings only, e.g. *čítat'*, *-am*, *-aju*; *ro-*

zmeť, -em-*ejú* 7.2.7.11 Slovak does not have any continuous tense. Hence, both *we read* and *we are reading* translate as *čítame*. If necessary, the difference can be expressed in Slovak by adverbs like *teraz* (now) or *práve* (just now), e.g.

we read ~ čítame
we are reading - práve čítame

7.0 NEGATION OF PRESENT TENSE FORMS

- 731 In their present tense forms, Slovak verbs, with the exception of *byť* (see 2.5.1), are negated with the help of the negative prefix *ne-*, e.g. *nerozumiem*, *nenájdú*, *necestujú*.

7.4 NOUNS FORMED FROM PARTICIPLES AND ADJECTIVES
- Podstatné mená utvorené od prídavných mien a prídavných mien

- 7.41 Some Slovak nouns are formed from the present participle of verbs, e.g. *cestujúci*, *pracujúci* (workers), *spolubyžijúci* (roommates), *vedúci* (superior boss). These, just as adjectives, change their gender forms according to the gender of the noun they modify, i.e. *cestujúci M*, *cestujúca F*, *cestujúce N*, and the *p* plural is *cestujúci* for *M+Hum* and *cestujúce* for *al.* others.
- 7.42 Adjectives can also become nominalized. So far we have had, e.g. *dobré* (change), which arose from the plural form of the adjective *dobrý* (small, minute), or *receptová*, which is an adjective derived from *recept* (recipe). For the plural of these nouns see 6.4 and 6.11.4.
- 7.43



týždeň, dňa, dno, -dňov *M* week
 utorok, -ika, -iky, -ikov *M* Tuesday
 užitočný useful
 vagón, -u, -y, -ov *M* (train) car
 väčšinou mostly
 Váh, -u *M* the Váh river
 víkend, -u y, -ov *M* weekend
 vlak, -u y, -ov *M* train
 vlakom by train
 výlet, -u; -y, -ov *M* trip, excursion, or

CVIČENIA

I. Give the present tense forms of the verbs along with the personal pronouns for all three persons in the singular and plural.

Example: Ja čítam po slovensky.
Ty čítaš po slovensky. On číta po slovensky.....

1. Ja chodím na univerzitu
2. Ja píšem po anglicky.
3. Ja hovorím po slovensky.
4. Ja sa učím dobre
5. Ja neštudujem matematiku.
6. Ja pracujem v škole
7. Ja bývam v Clevelande
8. Ja cestujem do New Yorku
9. Ja sa mám dobre.
10. Ja nemám čas.
11. Ja spím celý deň
12. Ja nemám peniaze

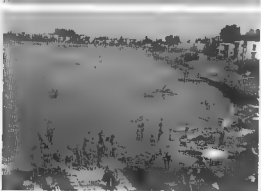
II. Drop the pronouns wherever possible, making all necessary changes in word order.

1. My študujeme históriu
2. Ja sa učím.
3. Ja píšem, oni čítajú
4. Ona má pracovňu dolu.
5. Oni nemajú telefón.
6. Ty si prosíš čaj?
7. Ona je manekýnka.
8. Ja byvam v Bratislave, on v Ziline.
9. Vy si nekápte kufoť
10. Oni si vezmú auto

III. Give the third person plural form of the following verbs:

čítať, písať, mať, byť, bývať, driať, odpovedať, cestovať, dať, robiť, hovoriť, predávať, vidieť, používať, potrebovať, učiť, prednášať, fajčiť, poznať, prosiť, študovať, radniť si, ďakovať

IV. Answer your friend who is asking: Čo rád robíš? In response list the activities you like to do.



V. Answer your friend who is asking: Čo rád robíš? List the activities you do not like to do.

VI. Prečítajte odpovedzte:

1. Radi čítate horory?
2. Spíte v aute?
3. Spíte poobede?
4. Máte počítač?
5. Potrebuje počítač?
6. Páči sa vám slovenčina?
7. Máte radi USA?
8. Cestujete veľa?
9. Chodíte na bicykly?
10. Máte čas?

VII. Prečítajte do slovenčiny:

Peter is travelling. He is travelling by train. He is speaking Slovak now. Mary is going home for the weekend. Peter is going for a visit. They are meeting at the university. Vlado is also travelling by train. He is tired and is sleeping now.

VIII. Change into formal address:

1. Študuješ v Ziline?
2. Si futbalista/futbalistka?
3. Máš auto?
4. Máš v piatok čas?
5. Cestuješ na víkend domov?
6. Ideš vlakom?
7. Prosíš si lístok?
8. Máš ťažký kufoť?
9. Býva tam tvoj brat?
10. Študuješ si v sobotu?

IX. Prečítajte do angličtiny:

o cdivu, spatočne nauky, na kedy, pokladnica, máte drobné, potrebuje miestny, veľmi sa učí, páči, ktoré je to nástupišče, v tomto mieste volá na kľučku, prázdné kupé, ide na výlet, druhá osoba, zaujímavý hrad, príjemná cesta

X. Write a dialogue between a man in a train compartment and a young girl who is just entering it.

XI. You need to buy one return ticket for the train to Košice for tomorrow. Write down a dialogue between yourself and the salesperson.

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Ako esujete: na univerzitu na návštevu na výlet na futbal na prázdniny na koncert do USA do Londýna?

XII. Prečítajte do slovenčiny:

1. My sister attends secondary school
2. I attend the university.
3. I do not travel there by car but by bus.
4. My parents live in New York.
5. Sometimes they travel to Cleveland.
6. They do not travel by car but by plane.
7. Please, help yourself.
8. Where are you getting off?
9. Where does this train go?
10. Excuse me, where is the toilet?
11. Is there an ashtray here?

XIII. Write a story about Pavol travelling home to Košice each Friday.

His parents live and work there. He travels in the evening. It is Friday again. The train is full. He is looking for an available seat. Here it is. He sits down and nods off.

XIV. Change into the plural:

Železničná stanica, toto prázdné kupé, to voľné miesto, slovenská koruna, spatočný lístok, ťažký kufoť, ľahké slovo, dobrý výlet, rušné mesto, atómová elektrárňa, sladké jablko, strokovský hrad, môj brat, tvoja teta, príjemná cesta, moderné auto, starý bicykel, múdra hlava, dobré srdce

XV. Odpovedzte negatívne:

1. Tvoja mama ešte vie po slovensky, však?
2. Vy bývate v New Yorku, však?
3. Máte veľký dom, však?
4. Cestujete tam lietadlom, však?
5. Potrebuje si kúpiť spatočný lístok, však?
6. Vystupujete v Nitre, však?
7. Rozprávate sa po anglicky, však?
8. Odchádzate v stredu, však?
9. Rád cestujete, však?
10. Cesta vo vlaku je pohodlná, však?
11. Vy ste taxikár, však?
12. Váš brat má problémy, však?
13. Vo februári robíte skúšky, však?
14. Ste unavený, však?
15. Neprosíte si kávu, však nie?

XVII. Change into the plural:

1. Ako sa máš? 2. Je toto miesto voľné? 3. Šofer má rádio. 4. Je tam hrad, elektrárňa a univerzita. 5. Ide na výlet autom. 6. Trochu driaeme. 7. Nechcem jablko. 8. Tu je rieka a mesto. 9. On potrebuje dom. 10. Ona potrebuje auto. 11. Preto nechce dieťa.

XVIII. Correct the following sentences:

Vlak odchádza v Utorok o večer. Je to sledný nástupišče. V kupé je mladý chlapi. Co stojí jedna lístok? Bývate tam jeho rodičia. Kam cestuješ, pan Novák? My chodím na univerzitu. Študujem tu tri mesiac. Ten slovo neviem. Vo Sobotu tá drevná nie domov. Sô to pesný mesa

XIX. Use adjectives and adverbs with meanings opposite to the ones listed below:

- sladké jablko
- príjemné predpoludnie
- prázdná auto
- sympatická cestujúca
- ľahké kreslo
- pohodlný vlak
- nudná prednáška
- škrovný vzkor
- starobylé mesto
- tichá ulica
- voľné miesto
- dobrá škola
- polička je vpravo
- stôl je vpredu
- spáňa je hore
- elektrárňa je na východe

Letenka

Pani Veselá je na letisku v Bratislave. Potrebuje zajtra letieť do Košíc a ešte nemá letenku.

Letuška: Prosím?

Pani Veselá: Máte, prosím, na zajtra letenky do Košíc?

Letuška: Áno, ešte máme. Na ráno alebo na popoludnie?

Pani Veselá: Radšej na popoludnie.

Letuška: Je tu let číslo 741, odlet je o sedemnásť dvadsať.

Pani Veselá: Dobré. A máte ešte miesto pri okne?

Letuška: Áno, mám. Na aké meno je to?

Pani Veselá: Viera Veselá. Co stojí tá letenka?

Letuška: Šesťsto tridsať korún.

Pani Veselá: Ďakujem. Tu sú peniaze.

Letuška: Ďakujem a šťastný let.

PROTIKLADY

kedy má lietadlo odletieť	príjemný	odletieť
ktorý let je obsadený	najviac	najmenej
musíme	nastupovať	vystupovať
miesto je	voľné	obsadené
	pohodlné	nepohodlné
letenka je	výhodná	nevýhodná
lietadlo letí	vysoko	nízko
	rychlo	pomaly
let je	príjemný	nepríjemný
	krátky	dlhý

Mapa sveta

Márin brat sa učí zemepis. Tu je jeho nová mapa sveta.



colný Adj. pertaining to the customs office
čakať, -ám, -eš, -u NP. to wait to be waiting
černoch, -a NP. black person
Česko, -a N. Czechia
Čína, -y F. China
človek, -a, -i, -u M. human being
Dánsko, -a N. Denmark
do centra mesta to the center of town, (direction) downtown
domáci Adj. within the country
e-mail (inot) M. e-mail
elektronická pošta electronic mail
Estónsko, -a N. Estonia
ešte len only just
Európa, -y F. Europe
európsky European

existovať, -ujem -ajú NP. to exist
fax, -u -ov M. fax
fiktívny, -á -é -i F. fictitious
Fínsko, -a N. Finland
firma, -y, -i, -u F. firm, company
Francúzsko, -a N. France
geografický geographical
Grécko, -a N. Greece
hala, -y, -i, -u F. hall
head although
hodinky, hodinek (only PL) watch
hodiny, hodin (only PL) clock
Holandsko, -a N. Holland
chutný tasty
chvilu for a while

S

čo?
 východ
 západ
 juh

India, -a
 informácia
 jedlo, -a
 juh, -u
 juhovýchod
 koľko je
 kôň
 kontakt
 kontrola
 krátko
 letieť, -e

Všetchny kontinenty a oceány. Kontinenty sú: Európa, Ázia, Severná a Južná Amerika, Austrália a Antarktída. Najviac obývaný kontinent je Ázia, najmenej obývaný kontinent je Antarktída.

Všetchny žije viac ako 3 miliardy ľudí, mnohé rasy, národy a jazyky. Žijú tu belosi, čierňosi. Ázijci aj miešanci. Najväčšie štáty sveta sú Kanada, Čína, Spojené štáty americké, Brazília, Rusko, India, Argentína a Rusko.

Europa je starý kontinent a aj mnohé štáty v Európe sú staré, napríklad Grécko a Taliansko. Hoci európske štáty spolupracujú, zjednotená Európa je zatiaľ len fikcia, a tak v nej existujú rozličné samostatné štáty. Všetchny Európy (okrem Grécka a Talianska) sú to napríklad Španielsko, Portugalsko, Rumunsko a Bulharsko. Na západe Európy je Veľká Británia, Írsko, Holandsko, Luxembursko, Francúzsko, Švajčiarsko a Nemecko. Na severe sú škandinávské štáty, Švédsko, Nórsko, Fínsko a Dánsko.

Všetchny Európy je Česko, Maďarsko, Poľsko, Rakúsko a Slovensko. Slovensko je v strede Európy - to je Slovensko. Táto poloha je veľmi výhodná pre jeho nový rozvoj a kontakty.



Letové cesty nad Slovenskom



Svetové strany

ktorá?	kam? (direction)	kde? (location)	aký?
východ	na východ	na východe	východný
západ	na západ	na západe	západný
juh	na sever	na severe	severný
	na juh	na juhu	južný

India, -a F. India
informácia, -a -i F. information
jedlo, -a -i, -u N. food meal
juh, -u N. south
juhovýchod south
koľko je how many
kôň horse
kontakt contact
kontrola control
krátko short
letieť, -e -ajú NP. to fly

letenka, -y -y -mak F. plane ticket
letuška, -y -y, -u F. air hostess, flight attendant
Litva, -y N. Lithuania
Lotyšsko, -a N. Latvia
Ludia, -i (PL of Slovaks) people
Luxembursko, -a N. Luxembourg
Maďarsko, -a N. Hungary
mapa sveta map of the world
mekkal, -am, -u NP. to be late, to be delayed, to have a delay
miešanec, -a, -i, -u M. mixed race
miliarda, -y -y, -u F. billion
minúta, -y -y, -u F. minute
mnohí, -a numerous
načas on time
najmenej the least

6.4 GENDER-RELATED FORMS OF CARDINAL NUMERALS - Tvary radových čísloviek v závislosti od rodu

8.4.1 All Slovak cardinal numerals except for *jeden* have different forms for usage with M+Hum nouns and for all other nouns. Moreover, the numerals *jeden* and *dva* also have differing forms for genders. They are presented in the following table:

M+Hum	M+Hum	one	two
<i>jeden</i>	<i>jeden</i>	<i>jeden</i>	<i>dva</i>
<i>dva</i>	<i>dva</i>	<i>dve</i>	<i>dve</i>
<i>traja</i>	<i>traja</i>	<i>tri</i>	<i>tri</i>
<i>štyria</i>	<i>štyri</i>	<i>štyri</i>	<i>štyri</i>
<i>piati/päť</i>	<i>päť</i>	<i>päť</i>	<i>päť</i>

8.4.2 As is evident from the table, there are three lexical forms each one for one gender: e.g. *jeden M, jedna F, jedno N*, e.g. *jeden úradník, jeden dom, jedna kniha, jedno dieťa*.

8.4.3 There are also three lexical forms, but they are functionally distributed differently. *Dva* is used for M+Hum, *dve* for M+Hum and *dve* is shared by F and N, e.g. *dve knihy, dva stoly, dve slová, dve autá*.

8.4.4 *Tri* and *štyri* have only two lexical forms each, *traja* and *štyria* for M+Hum and *tri* and *štyri* for all other cases, e.g. *traja štýria, tri štýri, tri štýri, tri štýri, tri štýri, tri štýri*.

8.4.5 *Päť* also has two lexical forms each and are distributed the same way as 3 and 4, but with the difference that their M+Hum form is predictable from the form of the corresponding ordinal numeral in which the ending *-y* has to be replaced by *-i*, e.g. *piati štýri, dvadsi štýri študenti, deväťdesiat štýri štýri*.

However, with M+Hum these numerals can also be used in their cardinal form the noun or noun phrase that follows being in the genitive plural form, e.g. *päť štýri, dvadsi štýri študentov, deväťdesiat štýri štýri*.

With nouns that are not M+Hum the cardinal numerals are used, and they are followed by the genitive of the noun or noun phrase, e.g. *päť domov, desať univerzít, dvadsi štýri študenti* (see also 6.3.2).

8.4.6 *Sto* and *sto* are used only in their cardinal form and are followed by the noun or noun phrase in the genitive plural, i.e. *stodvadsať korún, sto dolárov*.

rokovanie, 10-12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

6.5 CONCORD OF NUMERALS AND NOUNS - Zhoda čísloviek a tvaru podstatných slovies

8.5.1 While in English the numeral one is used with the singular number of nouns and other numerals are used with the plural, in Slovak the situation is more complex. It can be presented in the following table:

Numerals	Gender and Number	Nouns
<i>jeden, jedna, jedno</i>	Nom Sg	<i>dom, kniha, dieťa</i>
<i>dva, dve</i>	Nom Pl	<i>otcovia, domy</i>
<i>traja, tri</i>	Nom Pl	<i>otcovia, domy</i>
<i>štyria, štyri</i>	Nom Pl	<i>otcovia, domy</i>
<i>piati - deväťdesiat deväť</i>	Nom Pl	<i>otcovia, domy</i>
<i>päť and above</i>	Gen Pl	<i>otcov, domov, detí</i>

8.5.2 With the grammar covered so far we can manage to use correctly only the nouns and nominal phrases with the numerals 1-4, and with the numerals of the type *piati*, i.e. from 5 to 99, the latter type only with M+Hum nouns or noun phrases.

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6.6 CONCORD OF NUMERALS AND VERBS - Zhoda čísloviek a tvaru slovies

8.6.1 In English the numeral one is used with the singular and the other numerals with the plural forms of verbs. In Slovak, similarly to the concord of numerals with nouns, the situation is more complex. The concord is seen in the following table:

Numerals	Number of Verb	Example
<i>jeden, jedna, jedno</i>	Sg	<i>jeden žiak číta</i>
<i>dva, dve</i>	Pl	<i>dva žiaci čítajú</i>
<i>traja, tri</i>	Pl	<i>traja žiaci čítajú</i>
<i>štyria, štyri</i>	Pl	<i>štyria žiaci čítajú</i>
<i>piati - deväťdesiat deväť</i>	M+Hum Pl	<i>piati žiaci čítajú</i>
<i>päť and above</i>	Sg	<i>sto žiakov číta</i>

8.6.2 As is evident from the table, the singular forms of verbs are used with the numeral *jeden* and above and with *päť* and above.

8.6.3 The plural forms of verbs are used with a) the numerals *dva*, *dve*, *traja*, *tri*, *štyria*, *štyri*, b) with the numerals of the type *piati* up to 99 incl. which apply for M+Hum nouns.

piati študenti píše.

6.7 NUMERALS - Číslovky

used with the singular number of nouns and other numerals are used with the plural, in Slovak the situation is more complex. It can be presented in the following table:

Numerals	Gender and Number	Nouns
<i>jeden, jedna, jedno</i>	Nom Sg	<i>dom, kniha, dieťa</i>
<i>dva, dve</i>	Nom Pl	<i>otcovia, domy</i>
<i>traja, tri</i>	Nom Pl	<i>otcovia, domy</i>
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III. 6. VERBS - Slovesá

Príklady
1. <i>Li</i> with the singular
2. <i>Nijal</i> forms of the
3. <i>Idol</i> of numerals
4. <i>Simplex</i> This can
5. <i>Je</i>
6. <i>Je</i>
7. <i>Je</i>
8. <i>Je</i>
9. <i>Je</i>
10. <i>Je</i>

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piati študenti píše.

IV. POZRITE SA NA MAPU SVETA. POVEDTE, KDE JE KTORÝ KONTINENT.

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piati študenti píše.

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piati študenti píše.

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IX. Preložte do angličtiny:

Viajte. Prosím si váš pas. Ako dlho budete na Slovensku? Máte niečo na prečlepie? Môžem, prosím, vidieť tento kufo? Ďakujem, už si kufo aj tašku môžete vziať. Bývajú na Slovensku vaši príbuzní? Ako dlho budete na Slovensku? Šťastnú cestu. Dovidenia.

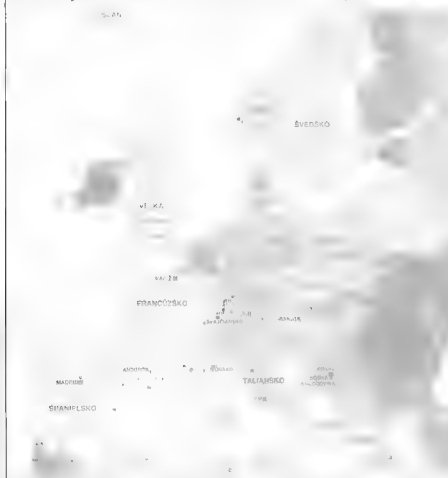
X. Replace the verbs in the following pair of sentences with the verbs in the list:

Príklad: *Máta tam pracuje. Oni tam nepracujú.*
študovať, bývať, cestovať, chodiť, dymať, ísť, piť, počúvať, odchádzať, spať, stáť, vystupovať, prísť, môcť, ísť, mať čas

XII. Pozrite sa na mapu Európy.

Say which states surround the ones listed below:

Dánsko, Švajčiarsko, Poľsko, Rumunsko, Francúzsko, Slovensko, Belgicko, Poľsko, Fínsko



XI. Give a negative response, using the numeral corresponding to the number in brackets:

Príklad: *Býva tu jeden študent? (4) Nie, býva tu žiadny študent.*

1. Prosíte si jeden listok? (3)
2. Máte ešte jedno voľné miesto? (2)
3. Je jedna hodina? (23)
4. Je to vaše prvé auto? (2)
5. Idú tam dvaja doktori? (6)
6. Máte doma jeden počítač? (3)
7. Bude v kine jedna dvojica priateľka? (4)
8. Trvá ten film hodinu? (2)
9. Je to vaša prvá služobná cesta? (3)
10. Idete domov o dva dni? (4)
11. Máte štyridsať rokov? (20)
12. Máte milión? (4)

XIII. Use the numeral in brackets:

Príklad: *Býva tu štyri študenti.*

XIV.

Slečna (4)
Paní Krí
Pan Pet
Pan Krí
Paní Krí
Pan Vlk

XV.

1. Ide
2. ...
3. Od
4. ...
5. ...
6. ...
7. ...
8. ...
9. Do
10. ...

XVI.

1. Toi
2. Tho
3. We
4. Tho
5. Tho
6. Tho
7. Toi
8. Mi
9. Zi
10. Un

XVII.

1. Ste
2. Ch
3. Ka
4. Ak
5. Co
6. Ch
7. Ak
8. Su

XIII. Use the numerals in brackets with the following words:

Príklad: *doktor (4), doktor (5), vnuč (3), vnučka (3), lekár (2), rok (100), brat (2), slovek (2), sestra (1), štát (4), sťah (2), úradník (4), profesor (10)*

XIV. Fill in the possible marital status of the following persons:

Príklad: *Marta Kráča je ...*
1. Kráča je ...
2. Peter Young je ...
3. Kráča je ...
4. Nová je ...
5. Vlk je ...

XV.

1. Keď tam ... (on Monday)
2. ... (tomorrow) nie je doma.
3. Očakávame ... (on Wednesday).
4. ... (today) má 20 rokov.
5. ... (on Saturday) môže odísť telefonovať.
6. ... (on Thursday) ho čaká jeho obchodný partner.
7. ... (this year) tu nie sú americkí študenti.
8. ... (when) potrebuje nejaké informácie.
9. Do Londýna ide ... (in three days).
10. ... (in a week) mám skúšku.

XVI.

1. Together we are going to the service together.
2. The movie lasts two hours.
3. We cannot smoke there.
4. The building is 20 years old.
5. There is a new restaurant there.
6. The food there is very tasty.
7. Tomorrow we are going by train for a trip to Žilina.
8. Mária's parents live there.
9. Zina and Martin are in the yard.

A. Unfortunately, the weather is not very nice.

XVII.

1. Se podnikateľ?
2. Čože niekedy na služobnú cestu?
3. Kam chodíte?
4. Ako tam cestujete?
5. Čo tam robíte?
6. Čože tam aj vaša manželka?
7. Ako dlho ste tam?
8. Na akú služobnú cestu zaujímave?

XVIII. What could the character in the following picture say?

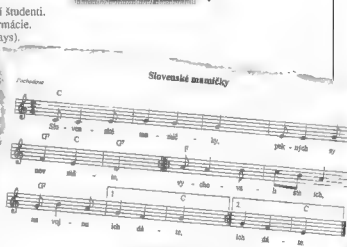


XIX. Naučte sa porovnávať:

Darovanému koňovi na zuby nehľad.

(Do not look at a gift horse in the mouth.)

XX. Naučte sa pieseň:



1. Vyhľadajte si už, ako to vyznieva / /
2. Vyhľadajte si už, ako to vyznieva / /
3. Vyhľadajte si už, ako to vyznieva / /
4. Vyhľadajte si už, ako to vyznieva / /
5. Vyhľadajte si už, ako to vyznieva / /



V banke

Pán Taylor potrebuje ísť do banky, pretože chce zmeniť doláre za koruny. Potrebuje sa aj spýtať, kde môže používať americké kreditné karty.

Pán Taylor: Prosím vás, chcem zmeniť doláre za koruny. Aký kurz má dnes dolár?
Bankový úradník: Dnes je kurz 28 korún 80 halierov za dolár. Koľko dolárov si chcete zmeniť?

Pán Taylor: 300 dolárov.
Bankový úradník: Áno, nech sa páči, tu je váš list. Je to pokladňa číslo 6.

Pán Taylor: A prosím, kde môžem používať americké kreditné karty?

Bankový úradník: Kreditné karty berú všetky veľké hotely, obchodné domy, niektoré obchody a reštaurácie. Môžete tiež používať hociaký bankomat. Platobná karta Visa sa môže použiť aj tu. Takže peniaze si môžete vybrať, aj keď banka nie je otvorená.

Pán Taylor: Ďakujem.

Tu je pokladňa číslo 6. Sú tam už traja ľudia. Pán Taylor si sadne. O chvíľu vidí svietiť svoje číslo. Je na rade.

PROTIKLADY

blízko	blízko	– ďaleko
cesta je	krátko	– dlhá
otvorená	doprava	– doľava
divere	otvoriť	– zatvoriť / dvore
banka je	sa otvorila	– sa zatvorila
môžem	otvorená	– zatvorená
bicykel je	lykať	– vykať
dom	pokaziť	– opraviť bicykel
	pokazený	– opravený
	pešo	– autom
		elektrickou
		na bicykli
		takisto
		loďou
		autobusom
		trojchusom
		lietadlom
		– chorý
	zdravý	– koniec
	začiatok	

nikde (location) nowhere

nikdy never

nisto nobody

ne ďalej well, all right; all right then

o (about time) in within

obchodný dom department store

opravený Adj. repaired

opýtať sa, -ím sa, -áš sa P + Acc to ask

otvorený Adj. open

otvoriť, -ím, -íš P + Acc to open

otvoriť sa, -ím sa, -áš sa P to become opened

páči sa mi + Nom I like somebody

páči sa ti + Nom you like somebody, do you like somebody?

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platobná karta bank card, handycard card

počuť, počujem, počuj NP + Acc to hear

poď / to ďalej (imper of let) come in

poď / to sem (imper of let) come here

pokazený broken

pokaziť, -ím, -íš P + Acc to cause sth to become broken

or out of order

pomoc, -i (only Sp) F help, assistance

poslúchny, -ím, -íš P + Acc to help

poslúchny, -ím, -íš NP + Acc to use

pozrieť sa, -ím sa, -áš sa P + Acc to look at

rad, -u, -y, -e M time

rovno Adv. straight

sem (direction) here

UŽ!

To rád / rada / rádože chce

Podte / dáte sa aj spýtať,

Podte / senť karty.

Hneď som /

Môžete / íť doľava

Môžeme / ťun 80 halierov

Ste hladní / mení?

Ste smadní

Čo potreb / tu je váš listok.

Môžete /

Už to je, dživať americké

Ďakujem

Páči sa m všetky veľké

Počkajte, uživať

To nevadí / niaze

Ako to?

Ste na rade

si sadne.

cykel

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Užitočné výrazy

To rád / rada / rádože chce	I am glad to hear that.
Podte / dáte sa aj spýtať,	Come in.
Podte / senť karty.	Come here.
Hneď som /	I'll be back in a minute.
Môžete / íť doľava	You can use the ry form.
Môžeme / ťun 80 halierov	We can (mutually) use the ry form.
Ste hladní / mení?	Are you hungry?
Ste smadní	Are you thirsty?
Čo potreb / tu je váš listok.	What do you need?
Môžete /	Can you help me?
Už to je, dživať americké	It's done. That's it.
Ďakujem	Thank you for your help.
Páči sa m všetky veľké	I like it.
Počkajte, uživať	Please, wait.
To nevadí / niaze	That does not matter.
Ako to?	How come?
Ste na rade	It is your turn.



Kedy?

teraz, hneď, o chvíľu, o minútu
potom, neskoro
dnes, zajtra
tento týždeň, na budúci týždeň, na budúci mesiac
celý deň, celý víkend, celý rok
o tri hodiny, o dva dni, o týždeň, o štyri roky
o 8.20, o 17.45
v piatok, v stredu
v novembri, vo februári
v zime, na jeseň, v lete, na jar
niekedy, vždy, hociľedy, nikdy

MODAL VERBS - Modálne slovesá

Both English and Slovak have modal verbs, i.e. verbs which express the modal circumstances concerning the verb that follows, i.e. whether it is a voluntary action, an indispensability or obligation, a possibility or a permitted action. Slovak has the following modal verbs:

-to want	chce študovať
-to be allowed/permitted	smie / môže
-to be allowed	môžem / môžem
-to be willing	môžem / môžem
-to have to	musia / musieť
-to be aware of / to know	viem, kde je
-to be able to	vedia / vedieť

As evident from the examples above, after modal verbs the verb is in the infinitive. As to their conjugation, Slovak modal verbs differ from each other. Those listed above in 9.1.1 are conjugated in the following way:

chceť	smieť	môcť	musieť	vedieť
chcem	smiem	môžem	musím	viem
chceš	smieš	môžeš	musíš	vieš
chce	smie	môže	musi	vie
chceme	smieme	môžeme	musíme	vieme
chcete	smiete	môžete	musíte	viete
chci	smú	môžu	musia	vedia

9.1.4 *Chceť* does not fall into any of our conjugation types, hence, its irregular *smieť* corresponds to type 2c) (see 7.2.7). *môcť* is a sub-type of irregular *smieť* (see 6.2.12). *musieť* corresponds to type 3c) (see 7.2.7) and *vedieť* is regular.

9.1.5 As to meaning, for speakers of English the most difficult Slovak modal verbs are *môcť* and *vedieť*, hence their translation and usage have to be studied and practiced carefully.

a) *Môcť* means to be allowed to, but also to be willing (and able) to do sth, to have the authority to do sth. Examples:



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- 9.5.3 If the name of the country ends in -ia,
a) the -a is usually dropped and -an is added, e.g.
Australia - Austráčan, *Brazília* - Brazčan,
b) in several cases the -a is dropped and only the root is used, e.g. *India* - Ind.
9.5.4 Feminine nouns relating to the names of members of nationalities can be formed with the help of the following suffixes:
1. -ka/-ky from masculine nouns formed from names of countries ending in -sko, but only if the masculine noun did not undergo in its formation any change (with the exception of palatalization), e.g.
Rakúšan - *Rakúška*,
Angličan - *Angličanka*,
Američan - *Američanka*
b) from masculine nouns ending in -ec, which is dropped before -ka is added, e.g.
Japonsko - *Japánka*,
Kubane - *Kubanka*
c) from masculine nouns formed from names of countries ending in -sko, when in masculine have undergone some changes (except for palatalization) in these cases:
i) masculine -o changes into -á, e.g. *Čech* - *Česka*,
ii) the feminine form is not predictable, e.g.,
Slovák - *Slovenka*
Polak - *Półka*
2. -yňa when the masculine ends in -sk/-ák, e.g.
Turek - *Turkyňa*,
Grék - *Grékyňa*
The occurrence of the suffix -yňa is rare



za - for
zariadenie, -ie, -ty, -tov M long noun
zameniť, -ni, -ta P + Acc + za + Acc to exchange sth for sth
zavorený closed
zavrieť, -ni, -ta P + Acc to shut, to close
zazvoníť, zazvoním, zazvoníš P to ring (the bell)
zdravý healthy
zmeškať, zmeškám, zmeškáš P + Acc to miss, to be late for
zobrať, zoberiem, zobereš P + Acc to take (along)
žiadny, žiadna, žiadne no, none, no one

CVIČENIA

I. Give the plural:

using the plural forms of the nouns in the brackets:
Pokiaľ: 10 halierov - to je desať halierov,
naši priatelia - to sú naši priatelia
2 priateľky, môj 3 bratia, 3. dno, 100 konín, 4 psov,
5 skúška, 2 lietadla, 2 piloti, 2 pilot, 7 políc,
5 informácií, naši 50 študenti, 50 študentov, 8 mužov

II. Write down the numerals as words, using the plural forms of the nouns in the brackets:

Priklad: 10 halierov - to je desať halierov,
naši priatelia - to sú naši priatelia
2 priateľky, môj 3 bratia, 3. dno, 100 konín, 4 psov,
5 skúška, 2 lietadla, 2 piloti, 2 pilot, 7 políc,
5 informácií, naši 50 študenti, 50 študentov, 8 mužov

III. Odpovedzte:

- Kde bývajú Máriini rodičia?
- Majú byť alebo dom?
- Prečo sú Mária a Peter v Žiline?
- Kto je doma?
- Kto ešte príde?
- Je mama rada, že Mária a Peter sú tam?
- Sú Mária a Peter hladní?
- Sú Mária a Peter smadní?
- Co pijú?
- Kto je Miško?
- Kolko má rokov?
- Hovorí Miško po anglicky?
- Vedia sa Peter a Miško rozprávať?
- Co potrebuje Miško?
- Kto opraví bicykel?
- Vie Peter jazdiť na bicykli?
- Co chce Miško vedieť?
- Co myslíte, je Mária Petrova láska?

IV. Prečítajte:

Im, pokaze-
teno rokáci rok, veľ-
ako to, jaskrický dolár,
tvoja veselivá dievča
dieťa, to vďaka, sloven-
pokaj, vi

V. Trans-
Slova

Pán Taylor
tomorrow,
Wednesday, 4 profe-
mer, never počítačov,
8 muž, 8

VI. Write

Mr. T
Mr. T
when

- The res-
go on fi
Taylor:
b) One via
here. H

VII. Give

- Obchod
2. Ideme
3. Autob
4. Cestuj
5. Je váš
6. Je to l
7. Budet
8. Bývaj
9. Je to v
10. Máte

VIII. Preložte do angličtiny:

Im, pokaze-
teno rokáci rok, veľ-
ako to, jaskrický dolár,
tvoja veselivá dievča
dieťa, to vďaka, sloven-
pokaj, vi

IX. Translate the expressions listed below into Slovak and use them in the sentence:

Im, pokaze-
teno rokáci rok, veľ-
ako to, jaskrický dolár,
tvoja veselivá dievča
dieťa, to vďaka, sloven-
pokaj, vi

X. Write down and/or perform a dialogue between Mr. Taylor and a young man in Košice.

Im, pokaze-
teno rokáci rok, veľ-
ako to, jaskrický dolár,
tvoja veselivá dievča
dieťa, to vďaka, sloven-
pokaj, vi

- Máš nejaké problémy?
- Je tu nejaký doktor?
- Je tu niečo?
- Potrebuješ niečo?
- Ste niekedy spolu?
- Prosiš si niečo?
- Idete niekam?
- Čítate niečo?
- Máte niekedy čas?
- Potrebuješ zamestnať nejaké doláre?
- Potrebuješ niekam telefonovať?
- Chcete niečo jesť?

XI. Give negative answers to the following sentences, using opposites wherever possible:

- Obchod je otvorený, však?
- Ideme autom?
- Autobus ide doľava, však?
- Cesujete na južné Slovensko?
- Je vaše auto ešte pokazené?
- Je to letisko ďaleko?
- Idete tam dlhý čas?
- Bývajú na Slovensku dlho?
- Je to vysoká budova?
- Má veľký kufr?

XII. Preložte do slovenčiny:

- Her aunt wants to travel home.
- Can you help me?
- She knows where I live
- I must not smoke
- I can speak Slovak
- I can go by car
- He is not allowed to work in the US.
- She cannot go there today.
- We want to see it.
- May I use the informal way of addressing you?
- May I try your bicycle?
- Can you ring the bell?
- We did not have to take it.
- He must eat something
- I do not know when he comes

XIII. Give negative answers:

- Máš nejaké problémy?
- Je tu nejaký doktor?
- Je tu niečo?
- Potrebuješ niečo?
- Ste niekedy spolu?
- Prosiš si niečo?
- Idete niekam?
- Čítate niečo?
- Máte niekedy čas?
- Potrebuješ zamestnať nejaké doláre?
- Potrebuješ niekam telefonovať?
- Chcete niečo jesť?

XIV. Give the names of nationalities, both masculine and feminine, corresponding to the following names of countries:

Kanada, Francúzsko, Amerika, Rakúsko, Anglicko,
Slovensko, Európa, Dansko, Poľsko, Austrália, Česko,
Turecko, Rusko, Taliansko, Grécko

XI. Preložte do slovenčiny:

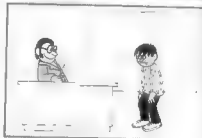
He is a student. On Monday he goes to the movies. On Tuesday he sleeps. On Wednesday he must repair his bicycle. On Thursday he goes for a trip. On Friday he never likes to study. On Saturday he goes to a football game. On Sunday he is tired. On Monday he cannot take the test. Why?

XII. Describe in Slovak the beginning of the visit of Mária and Peter to Zilina.

XIII. Preložte do slovenčiny:

- Let me have a look.
- Wait a minute.
- Come in.
- I like Slovak.
- I like you.
- Can you give me a hand, please?
- Come here!

XIV. What would the characters say in the following situations?

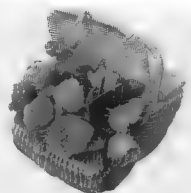


XVI. Napište sa pokladnicou:

Nová metla
dobré metie.

(A new broom sweeps clean.)

XVII. Napište sa perníkmi:



- Are you hungry?
- Are you thirsty?
- Are you tired?
- Are you unhappy?
- Excuse me, I have to go home already/now.
- How come?
- You are pulling my leg.
- Anything can happen.
- It does not matter.
- Good luck.

XIV. Write and perform with other students a dialogue in Slovak between you and your friends who have just arrived.

Welcome them, offer them seats, ask them whether they are thirsty and what they want to drink. Serve drinks. Then excuse yourself by saying you need to go to the kitchen for a minute to prepare the dinner.

eady/now.

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S students

n:ou and your

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to them whether

drink. Serve the

if you must go

the dinner.

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Večera doma

Peter a Miško sú už v dome. Večera je pripravená. Všetci sú už tu, aj Mária a jej starí rodičia.

Mária predstaví Petra:

„Toto je Peter, môj priateľ.“

Miško hovorí: „On je Američan, vie po slovensky a je celkom šikovný - môj bicykel je už opravený.“

Starí rodičia sa Petra pýtajú na univerzitné štúdium,

na jeho otca a mamu a na život v USA. Aj oni sú

prekvapení, ako dobre vie po slovensky.

Potom ich mama volá na večeru. Najprv jedia

kuraciu polievku, potom hovädzie mäso, ryžu a

salát. Majú ešte plnenú kapustu, ale to jedia len

starí rodičia. Nakoniec majú makový

koláč. Pijú džús a kávu, starí rodičia červené víno a

Mária a Peter pivo. Stará mama je zvedavá na to, kam

ide Peter cez prázdniny v lete. Peter hovorí,

že ešte nevie, ale že bude na Slovensku. Bude tu trvať dva

tyždne a v lete domov do USA nejde. Starý otec hovorí:

„Ty a Mária môžete v lete prísť na návštevu do Zvolena - my

tam bývame. Je tam hrad, kúpalisko a pekná príroda. Ak pridete

v júli, môžeme spolu ísť na folklórny festival do Detvy a na

Akademický Zvolen - medzinárodný vysokoškolský folklórny festival.

Chodí tam aj folklórne súbory z USA. Môžeme tam vidieť krásne

folklórne predstavenia a dobre sa zabaviť. Ak máš rád folklór, určite

sa ti tam bude páčiť.“



SLOVNÍK

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čokoládový Adj pertaining to chocolate

dať, dávať, dať P + Acc to place, to put

decilitra, -y, -y deciliter (about 1/2 cup)

desiatka, -y, -e desiat F snack between breakfast and lunch

desiatostrel, -y, -y desiat F midmorning snack

desiatostrel, -y, -y desiat NP to have a snack between breakfast and lunch

desert, -u, -y, -y des M dessert

divný, -y, -y div M strange, weird

divná, -y, -y div F version

dl (After from deciliter) deciliter

dojsť, -u, -y, -y dojsť P + Acc to finish eating, to eat up

dojsť, -u, -y, -y dojsť P + Acc to finish drinking, to drink up

dojsť, -u, -y, -y dojsť P + Acc to finish drinking, to drink up

dojsť, -u, -y, -y dojsť P + Acc to finish drinking, to drink up

dojsť, -u, -y, -y dojsť P + Acc to finish drinking, to drink up

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dojsť, -u, -y, -y dojsť P + Acc to finish drinking, to drink up

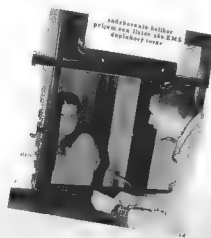


Úradníčka: Ďalší, prosím.
Peter: Dobrý deň. Prosím si štyri známky na pohľadnice letecky do USA. Koľko stojí jedna?
Úradníčka: Šesť korún. Ešte niečo?
Peter: Nie, ďakujem, to je všetko. Nech sa páči, tu sú peniaze.
Úradníčka: 24 a 6 je 30, nech sa páči (dáva mu šesť korún). Ďalší, prosím.

laeŋeŋi cheaper
laeŋy cheap
letecky by air mail
malina, -y, y main F raspberry
mandarinka, -y, y mandarinck F tangerine
marhufa, -e, -e, marhuf F apricot
maslo, -a, -ú, masie (usually only Sg) N butter
mislarietve, -a; -a, mislarietiev N butcher's (store)
y mislarietve at the butcher's
másový Adj pertaining to meat
mefón, -a; -y, -ov M watermelon or cantaloupe
mleťý Adj ground
mléko, -u (usually only Sg) N milk
mlít, mléti, mléti, mlít; Past mlít NP + Acc to grind
me (Dat Sg of ja) (to) me

V novinovom stánku

Peter chce zo Ziliny poslať pohľadnice, a tak si ich ide kúpiť.
 Predavačka: Prosím?
 Peter: Prosím si tých pohľadníc Ziliny.
 Predavačka: Nech sa páči, vyberte si, ktoré chcete.
 Peter: Tieto tu. Co stoja?
 Predavačka: Šo päť poľt korún. Prosíte si aj známky?
 Peter: Áčo známky treba do USA, ak ich pošlem letter.
 Predavačka: Tu, bohužiaľ, nevím. Ale oputýte sa na poštu, je tu nedaleko, pravdu. Ešte niečo?
 Peter: Máte už viacnóce pozdravy?
 Predavačka: Áno, jejak už máme. Nech sa páči.
 Peter: Prosím si tieto. A ešte mapu Ziliny a jejaký denník.
 Predavačka: Nech sa páči, tu je mapa. A noviny si vyberte. Je tu Národná obroda, Slovenská republika, Práca, Nový čas.
 Peter: Prosím si Národná obroda. Co platím?
 Predavačka: Moment. Sytnýrkaj päť, dať dvadsať, mapu Zilinyšesťdesa päťdesiat a za Obrodu päť, spolu je tu šesťdesiatšesťdesa korún päťdesiat halov.
 Peter: Nech sa páči.
 Predavačka: Dákujem. Tu sú drobné.
 Peter: Dákujem, dovidenia.



TEL: 400 800 1000

11.1.0 Ac si ich ide
the
sal
trit

1111 Ao chcete.
wa
M + Anie námky?
-ov šlem letec
pytajte sa
bratov o?

11.1.2 a) ľ sa páči.
(a nejaký
b) (ľ
ľoviny si

11.2 AC dsaf, mapa
PRO polu je to

11.2.1 Adje
thos
ral h

dobrých, krásných
dalších budov.

mojich
tých
których
akých
čích
jedných
dvouh
plátech
prvých
plátech

mně to nevadí
 mrkva, y'-y' r
 najmš above
 nákup, -u, -y
 nakupovat, -u
 to be shopping
 nákupný Adj
 napísaný Adj
 na pošte at the
 národný náro
 nebol, a, -o, i
 nevadí it does
 nielen ... ale a
 novinový stán
 noviny, novín f

II ACCUSATIVE PLURAL OF NOUNS

11.0 Accusative plural is used with nouns in the plural in the same instances that have been listed for accusative singular (see 10.1); for additional special distribution of accusative singular and plural see 11.4.

1.1 Accusative plural of nouns is formed in the following way:

anim	other nouns (= nominative plural)
ivot	domy, ženy, jedálne, autá

b) Other nouns do not take any special ending, their nominative plural form is used also in the accusative plural, e.g.
(*nřadřm*) *slovniky, koberec, mapy, predavařky, mřředř*

11.2 ACCUSATIVE PLURAL OF ADJECTIVES, PRONOUNS AND NUMERALS – Akuzatív

21 Adjectives, pronouns (except for personal ones - for those see 11.3) and numerals in the accusative plural have the following forms.

	W Jachce	F	W
dobry, krásne	dobry, krásne	dobry, krásne	dobry, krásne
čistie, budúce	čistie, budúce	čistie, budúce	čistie, budúce
maje	maje	maje	maje
to	to	to	to
ktoré	ktoré	ktoré	ktoré
aké	aké	aké	aké
tie	tie	tie	tie
jedny	jedny	jedny	jedny
dva	dva	dva	dva
päť	päť	päť	päť
prvé	prvé	prvé	prvé
plato	plato	plato	plato

n *navedi* (Coll) do not mind it
 na, n-_i, *nāvi* (as food only Sg) F carrot
 above all
n *n-* → M shopping
navat, -*qem*, -*qū* NP to do the shopping,
 to shopping
nav Adj pertaining to shopping
nav Adj written
nav at at the post office
nav national
N *n-* → (Past Tense of nebyl') was not
 it does not matter, I do not mind
n- *ale* *n-* not only... but also
ny stinok, nkuz; nkiv, nkav M newspaper stand/tell
 ny, *nvn* (only Pl) newspaper

11.2.2 Analogously to the situation within noun declension, only the adjectives, pronouns and numerals qualifying masculine +Anim nouns have an accusative plural ending. It is characterised by final *-ch* which is

preceded by *-jiv/vi*

- Adjectives have the ending *-jiv/vi + ch*, their distribution depending on the softness/hardness of the preceding consonant and on the softness/length of the preceding vowel, e.g.

nových, vášných, dšlších, horších
- Possessive pronouns have the ending *-ch*, e.g. *tvých, našich*. Of course, possessives for 3rd person do not change, i.e. *jeho, její, ich*.
- The M + Arin endings of deictic, interrogative and relative pronouns correspond to those of the adjectives.
- The *iv*, *šyn* have the ending *-out: dvout, troč, štyroč*.

Other cardinal and ordinal numerals have the ending *-jiv/vi + ch*, their distribution being analogous to their distribution within adjectives

11.3 ACCUSATIVE SINGULAR AND PLURAL OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS - Akuzativ singuláru a plurálu osobných zámen

11.3.1.1 In the accusative singular persona, pronouns have the following forms:

a)	stressed	with preposition	b)	unstressed
	mīša	(pre) mīša		ma
	teba	(pre) teba		ta
M	jeho	(pre) neho, prešho		ho
F	ju	pre šu		ju
N	preš	preš		ho

Prešho and *praš* stand also for mergers with other prepositions, e.g. *paš zaš* (see also 11.3.1.4).

11.3.1.2 In Slovak in the singular there are basically two sets of accusative forms of personal pronouns.

11.3.1.3 Stressed forms and forms with a preposition (*pre, cez, za, etc.*) differ from each other in the third person. In the masculine and feminine the stressed form begins with *j*, the form with a preposition with *[i]*, i.e. *on/ja, ona/i*.

11.3.1.4 The third person masculine and neuter pronouns can merge with prepositions, e.g. *prejtho, zaŕtho, preŕ, zaŕ, cezeŕ* (the latter with an inserted -e-), but not **ceziŕtho*.

obroba, y-, y. obrod F revival
obyčejně usually
odvátit, -ám, -a P + Acc to weigh
ovocile, -a (only Sp) fruit
opavka, -y y. paprk F (green red, yellow) pepper
pár, u y -ov M pair
paradajka, -u, -y, paradajky F tomato
párok, -u, -ky nov M hot dog
pestovaný, -ejm, -u M + Acc to grow sth
přírozen, -ejm, -u M naturally
pohladník, -e, -o pohladník F picture postcard
pomaranč, -a, -e, -ov M an orange
pomazdel -ač M spread
pa pák kar. (the) crowd, -u much
pošta, -y, -y, pošta F post office

- 80 SLOVAK FOR YOU**

- koľko cibule - veľa cibule*
koľko mrkvy - veľa mrkvy

7. Vidiš ju?
8. Potrebuje

- I. Potrebujeteš ho? (*them*)

-

- 



- váši** bigger
vegetarián, -a -, -ov M vegetarian
vchod, -u -, -ov M entrance **prí vchode** at the entrance
vianočný Adj pertaining to Christmas
vozík, -a, -y, -ov M shopping cart
všimnúť si, všimnem si, všimnem si, Pst všimni si; P + Acc
to notice
vybrať si, vybrám si, vyberú si P + Acc to choose
vyrobok, -u; -by; -kov M product
vyše more than, above
zaplatiť, em, sa P (+ Acc + Acc) to pay (for)

VI. Prečítajte čo anglicky:

1. Kde sú drobné?
2. Ceny stúpajú.
3. Idem sa pozrieť, čo tam majú.
4. V obchode je dlhý rad.
5. V zime sú pohody veľmi drahé.
6. Vôbec nemám rád baklažány.
7. Prosím, vyberte si.
8. Nemáme.
9. Vy si zo mňa utahujete, však?
10. Ešte niečo?
11. Pohľadnice sú po šesť korún.
12. Ďalší, prosím!

VII. Change into the plural:

1. Mám brata.
2. Čakám priateľku.
3. Potrebujem ten slovník.
4. Nerozumím toho profesora.
5. Nevím tú slečnu.
6. Hľadám ten nový obchod.
7. Nepoznáš tú mladú predavačku.
8. Prosím si nejaký denník.
9. Chcem si kúpiť tú farebnú pohľadnicu.
10. Nemám domu žiadnu známku.

VIII. Ask somebody to buy what is missing, including the amount stated in brackets.

Příklad: Nemáme chlieb (kilo) Chod' kúpiť kilo chleba.

1. Nemáme vajčička. (desať)
2. Potrebujeme mlieko. (dve kilá)
3. Doma nemáme žiadnu mrkvu. (trochu)
4. Na šalát ešte potrebujeme cibuľu. (kilo)
5. Na koláč nemáme jabĺčka. (dve kilá)
6. Na obed potrebujeme ešte pivo. (tri fľaše)
7. Nevidím doma žiadne paradajky. (trochu)
8. Nemáme žiadne hrozno. (kilo)
9. Potrebujem aj syr. (30 kíl)
10. Chcem ešte banány. (8)

zdraví health
zelenina, -y (množina) F. vegetables
zeler, -u, -y, -ov M. celery
zelenosť, -u, -y, -ov M. greenness
zelenina, -y, -y, -ok F. green ramp
zelená, -y, -y, -ok F. green ramp
zelená, -y, -y, -ok F. green ramp
zelená, -y, -y, -ok F. green ramp

IX. Correct the following sentences:

1. Ho nevidim.
2. Kúp dva kilá cibulí.
3. Nemáme doma hrachov.
4. Jeme len zdravú potravinu.
5. Je večer, už je tmavý.
6. Máte ešte musieť ísť nakupovať.
7. Pri pokladni je dlhá rada.
8. Idú kúpiť hrozno.
9. Majú veľa peniaze.
10. Táto kniha je pre jeho.

X. Write and perform dialogues for the following situations:

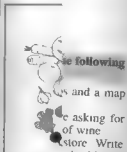
- a) You want to buy 3 postcards, 3 stamps and a map of Bratislava.
- b) At the counter of a small store you are asking for ground coffee, three rolls and a bottle of wine.
- c) You are a shop assistant at a grocery store. Write a dialogue with a customer. You might like to include questions suggesting that he/she buy some other kinds of produce, too.

XI. Odpovedzte:

1. Chodíte často nakupovať potraviny?
2. Kedy obvyčajne nakupujete potraviny?
3. Je obchod blízko?
4. Chodíte nakupovať pešo alebo autom?
5. Máte záhradu?
6. Pestujete v záhrade nejakú zeleninu alebo ovocie?
7. Jete veľa zeleniny a ovocia?
8. Kupujete veľa mlieka?
9. Pijete pivo?
10. Pijete veľa kávy?
11. Pijete silnú kávu?
12. Máte radi slannu?
13. Jete veľa párkov?
14. Kupujete noviny každý deň?
15. Aké denníky kupujete?
16. Čítate aj nejaké slovenské noviny?
17. Viete spevať nejaké slovenské piesne?

XII. Povet:

XIII. You of us path preč veg



XIV. Odp:

- a) Akú zeleninu a aké ovocie máte teraz doma?
- b) Koľko ovocia a koľko zeleniny máte teraz doma?
- c) Ako zele

XV. Write your i how a

XVI. Čo v

XVII. Naučte sa preklad:

XVIII. Naučte sa spievať pieseň:

XIX. Čo v

XX. Čo v

XXI. Čo v

XXII. Čo v

XXIII. Čo v

XXIV. Čo v

XXV. Čo v

XXVI. Čo v

XXVII. Čo v

XXVIII. Čo v

XXIX. Čo v

XXX. Čo v

XXXI. Čo v

XXXII. Čo v

XXXIII. Čo v

XXXIV. Čo v

XXXV. Čo v

XXXVI. Čo v

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XXXIX. Čo v

XXXX. Čo v

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XXXXVIII. Čo v

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XXXXXXIV. Čo v

XXXXXXV. Čo v

XXXXXXVI. Čo v

XXXXXXVII. Čo v

XXXXXXVIII. Čo v

XXXXXXIX. Čo v

XXXXXXX. Čo v

III. Povedzte, čo vidíte na tomto obrázku:

III. You are a doctor. Your patient complains of unspecified health problems. Ask your patient about his/her eating habits, preferences in food, whether he/she eats vegetables and fruit, etc.



IV. Odpovedzte:

- a) Akú zeleninu a aké ovocie máte teraz doma?
- b) Koľko ovocia a koľko zeleniny máte teraz doma?
- c) Ako zele

V. Write down what ingredients are needed for your favorite recipe and be ready to answer how much of each ingredient is needed.

VI. Čo v

VII. Čo v

VIII. Čo v

IX. Čo v

X. Čo v

XI. Čo v

XII. Čo v

XIII. Čo v

XIV. Čo v

XV. Čo v

XVI. Čo v

XVII. Čo v

XVIII. Čo v

XIX. Čo v

XX. Čo v

XXI. Čo v

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XXV. Čo v

XXVI. Čo v

XXVII. Čo v

XXVIII. Čo v

XXIX. Čo v

XXX. Čo v

XXXI. Čo v

XXXII. Čo v

XXXIII. Čo v

XXXIV. Čo v

XXXV. Čo v

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XXXVII. Čo v

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XXXIX. Čo v

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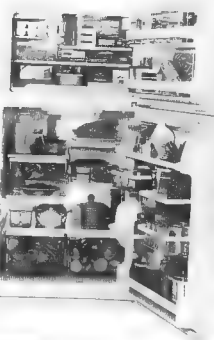
XXXXXVI. Čo v

XXXXXVII. Čo v

XXXXXVIII. Čo v

XXXXXIX. Čo v

XXXXXXX. Čo v



XVII. Naučte sa preklad:

Risk je zisk.

(Nothing ventured, nothing gained.)

XVIII. Naučte sa spievať pieseň:

Keď sa Slovák

Keď sa Slovák

Keď sa Slovák

Keď sa Slovák

Keď sa Slovák

Keď sa Slovák

Keď sa Slovák

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Keď sa Slovák

V kníhkupectve



Peter a Mária sa idú pozrieť, či v kníhkupectve v centre Zlínu majú nejaké zaujímavé knihy.

Mária: Peter, aké knihy si chceš pozrieť?
Peter: Chcem si pozrieť nejaké knihy o Slovensku a kúpiť dobrý anglicko-slovenský slovník a veľkú mapu Slovenska.

Mária: Dobré. Ja si zatiaľ pozriem preklady beletrie z angličtiny a novú slovenskú literatúru.

Predavačka: Čo si želite?

Peter: Môžete mi, prosím, ukázať, kde sú knihy o Slovensku a o slovenskom umení?

Predavačka: Nech sa páči, tu sú na pulte.

Peter: Máte niečo v angličtine?

Predavačka: Tento turistický sprievodca po Slovensku je v angličtine, aj Peter Dvorský, totiž jeho biografia. A niektoré oslávne knihy majú anglické resumé, napríklad Hrdy a zámky a Brunovský.

Peter: Ďakujem. A máte nejaký dobrý nový anglicko-slovenský slovník?
Predavačka: Máme tento vreckový a tento trochu väčší, ale bohužiaľ sú už vyše 30 rokov staré.

Peter: To je škoda. Tak si kúpim len tohto sprievodcu po Slovensku a túto biografiu. Kde plátno?

Predavačka: Nech sa páči, tam pri pokladni.

Peter: Mária, už niečo máš?

Mária: Áno. Kúpim si tento preklad Hellera, zbierku básní Milana Rúfusa a poviedky Štefana Moravčika.

Peter: Petoni mi toho Moravčika požičiaš? Chcem ho skúsť čítať.

Mária: Jasné, že požičiam. No teraz podne zaplatiť.

Ludia a knihy

Ludia a knihy boli oddávna dobrí priatelia. Autori písali knihy, aby sa podelili o svoje skúsenosti, zážitky, myšlienky a pocity. Čitatelia v nich hľadali informácie, zábavu, životnú múdrosť aj obohatenie duchovného i citového života.

Predkovia Slovákov mali vlastné písmo už od deviateho storočia, od čias, keď to Solúna na Slovensko prišli ako apoštoli viery a vzdelania bratia Cyríl a Metod. Priniesli písmo a zapísali ich reč.



SLOVNÍK

aby = Past Tense (so) that
akademický Adj pertaining to university
akademický malár painter with an academic degree
apostol = n. f.
apoštol, a. v. ov M. apostle
apoštol = n. f.
autobiografia, a. v. -ie, f. F. autobiography
autor, a. v. -ov M. author
báseň, s. v. -ie, -ni F. poem
báseň, a. v. -ie, -ni M. poet
beletria, s. v. -ie, -ni M. belles lettres, fiction
Biblia, s. v. -ie, -ni F. Bible
biografia, a. v. -ie, -ni F. biography

biografický biographical
biť, a. v. -ie, -ni M. God, Lord
bol, a. v. -ie, -ni (Past Tense of byť) was/were
bolieť, i (no 1st or 2nd Pers Sg or Pl), -ie, Past bolí NP to hurt
bolesť (Pain of Pain) God, Lord
cestopis, u. v. -y, ov M. travelogue
čítat, m. a. NP to read
chýbať = v. f.
český Adj Czech
českýpis český (in) Czech
čítanie, -ie, a. v. -ni M. reading
čítať, -ie, -ni, -by M. reader
dávno long ago
dielo, s. v. -ie, -ni M. history
detektívka, -y, -y, v. f. (Zal) detective story/novel

...v centre
...slovensku a kúpiť
...mapu
...beletrie
...knihy
...po Slovensku
...jeho biografia
...resumé,
...anglický slovník?
...ú už vyše

nejšie diela, (túto biografiu,
...túto literatúru.
Každé obd
...na faktú, biografiu
...vydávania akt
...u, a ja ti po

Milan Rúfus Báseň

Nevieš prečo,
...na veľnii im
A možno ešte
Aby im v duli
Aby ich mali radi okolo.

Aby im bolo
ako v mame.
Keď bola veš,
tu každé dieťa
plaché ako lie,
na hlavu mus.

Bože,
o takú dľaň?
V čase, keď e

Naziel. Tu ho
...ho bolí NP to hurt
Naziel. Dal s h

detektívny Adj
dielo, a. v. -a, -diel
dielo, -ie, -ni, -ni
dielo, -ie, -ni F.
dielo, -ie, -ni F.
dielo, -ie, -ni F.



...de diela, samozrejme. obyčajne ich slovenské preklady, české a iné.
...literatúru anglickú, americkú, nemeckú, francúzsku, českú a iné.
...táto obdobie má svoj vkus a svoje preferencie. V súčasnosti „letí“, teda je obľúbená najmä literatúra, biografie, sci-fi a detektívne či kriminálne romány a poviedky. Na umeleckú literatúru - na jej čítanie alebo čítanie - akoby bolo menej peňazí a času. Aj na Slovensku však platí: Povedz mi, čo čítajú, ja ti poviem, kto si.

Milan Rúfus: Báseň sa modlí za deti

Nevieš prečo,
...na veľnii im
A možno ešte
Aby im v duli
Aby ich mali radi okolo.
Aby im bolo
ako v mame.
Keď bola veš,
tu každé dieťa
plaché ako lie,
na hlavu mus čití tepú dľaň.
Bože,
o takú dľaň?
V čase, keď e
Naziel. Tu ho
...ho bolí NP to hurt
Naziel. Dal s h

detektívny Adj
dielo, a. v. -a, -diel
dielo, -ie, -ni, -ni
dielo, -ie, -ni F.
dielo, -ie, -ni F.
dielo, -ie, -ni F.

Slovensko však po tom, čo sa na začiatku desiateho storočia Veľkomoravská ríša rozpadla, malo dosť pohutné dejiny, lebo nebolo samostatné, teda ani slovenský jazyk a kultúra nemali priaznivé podmienky na svoj rozvoj. Hoci sa slovenčina používala už od desiateho či jedenásteho storočia, literatúra sa na Slovensku najprv písala najmä po latinsky, po česky, po nemecky a po maďarsky. Napriek tomu už v šestnástom storočí spisovatelia písali pomerne rozsiahlu umeleckú literatúru aj po slovensky. V období romantizmu a realizmu si už slovenská literatúra získala aj medzinárodné uznanie.

Akémkoľvek boli osudy Slovenska, literárna vzdelanosť tu vždy mala vysokú úroveň. Slovinci, podobne ako iné kultúrne národy, knihy vždy brali do rúk s úctou, či to bola Biblia, modlitebná knižka, alebo román, kniha básní, cestopis či intelektuálna literatúra. Na Slovensku je tradícia, že už stredoškolskí okrem slovenskej literatúry povinné študovali aj svetovú literatúru a dost dobre poznajú jej najvýznamnejších autorov.

Mnohí slovenskí čitatelia však v origináli čítajú literatúru anglickú, americkú, nemeckú, francúzsku, českú a iné. Táto obdobie má svoj vkus a svoje preferencie. V súčasnosti „letí“, teda je obľúbená najmä literatúra, biografie, sci-fi a detektívne či kriminálne romány a poviedky. Na umeleckú literatúru - na jej čítanie alebo čítanie - akoby bolo menej peňazí a času. Aj na Slovensku však platí: Povedz mi, čo čítajú, ja ti poviem, kto si.

Literárne žánre

próza:
román
poviedka
zbierka poviedok
novela
detektívka, detektívny román,
detektívna poviedka
kriminálny príbeh
biografia, životopis
autobiografia
science-fiction, sci-fi
literatúra faktu
poézia:
báseň
zbierka básní

dodatok, -ok, -y, -y, -y M. supplement
duchovný Adj spiritual
duša, a. v. -a, -ni F. soul
džavet, u. v. -y, ov M. chatter
encyklopédia, -ie, -ie, -ni F. encyclopedia



PETER DVORSKÝ

edista opery Slovenského národného divadla, tenor
Narodil sa 25.9.1951
v Bratislavskom Spiev. štúdiu
v Bratislave a v M. l. v La
Scala. Od roku 1972 je solista
opery Slovenského národného
divadla v Bratislave
a vystupuje na
navyznamnejších operných
scénach sveta.
Patrí medzi najlepších
tenoristov sveta.

KEDY V MINULOSTI?

včera
predvčerom
minulý týždeň
minulý mesiac
minulý rok
viani
v roku 1920
v minulom storočí
v osemdesiatom storočí
v ...om storočí
nedávno
dávno

Kto je kto?



ŠTEFAN MORAVČÍK

- básnik, prozaik
Narodil sa 22.12.1943 v Jakubove pri
Bratislave. Študoval na Filozofickú
fakultu Univerzity Komenského.
Pracoval v redakcii vydavateľstva
Tatran a neskôr ako redaktor
vydavateľstva Slovenský spisovateľ.
Očividne sú najmä jeho poviedky
(on ich voľá „povesti“).



ALBIN BRUNOVSKÝ

- akademický maliar, grafik, ilustrátor
Narodil sa 25.12.1935 v Zohre pri Bratislave.
Študoval a neskôr prednášal ako profesor
na Vysokú školu výtvarných umení
v Bratislave. Teraz je slobodný umeliec.
Mal veľa výstav doma
i v zahraničí.

esejista, -i, -ov M essay writer, essayist
fakt, -u, -y, -ov M fact
francúzsky Adj French
grafik, -a, -o, -ov M graphic artist
hlas, -u, -y, -ov M voice
hlasok, -u, -u, -ov M (Distributive of hlas) voice
ilustrácia, -a, -e, -i F illustration; na ilustráciu for the sake
of illustration
ilustrátor, -a, -u, -ov M illustrator
im to treba they need it
intelektuálny Adj intellectual
knihkupectvo, -a, -o, -ov M bookstore
knihkupectvo in a/the book store
knížka, -y, -y, knížek F book
kriminálny Adj criminal

kultúra, -y, -y, kultúr F culture
kultúrny Adj cultural
lah, -u, -u, -ov M glass
latincky/pe latincky Adj (in) Latin
letieť, -u, -u, -u, Past letel NP (Col) to be in, to be fashionable;
letieť to fly
literárny literary
literatúra, -y, -y, literatúr F literature
literárny takt human, performing to mankind
ľudský Adj human
maďarsky/pe maďarský Adj Hungarian
malier, -a, -u, -ov M painter
máloko Adv soľ aby im bolo máloko so that they could feel it
medzi among, between, in the number of
menaj less

12.1 PAST

12.1.1 Slovak

English
preter
preter
simple
contin
past p
past p
The S
is a subj
ve pri Bratislave.
The S
conjugat
umelac.

12.1.2 The S

12.1.3 The Sk
ments
a) the cor
in the
b) the pas
ion of
numbe

12.1.4 The cor

12.1.5 The reg
anti a patr
replacim
slovenských

12.1.6 The reg

12.1.7 The reg
anti a patr
replacim
slovenských

12.1.8 The reg

12.1.9 The reg
anti a patr
replacim
slovenských

12.1.10 The reg

12.1.11 The reg
anti a patr
replacim
slovenských

12.1.12 The reg

12.1.13 The reg
anti a patr
replacim
slovenských

PAST TENSE - Minulý čas

12.1.1 Slovak has only one past tense. This is in contrast to English that has 6 past-tense related forms, i.e. present perfect simple - I have written, present perfect continuous - I have been writing, simple past - I wrote, continuous past - I was writing, past perfect simple - I had written and past perfect continuous - I had been writing. The Slovak equivalent of all the above English forms is ja som písal or písal som. (The former past perfect tense, e.g., ja som bol písal is more or less extinct.)

12.1.2 The Slovak past tense can be exemplified by the conjugated past tense forms of písať.

12.1.3 The Slovak past tense form is composed of two elements: a) the conjugated present form of byť which is present in the 1st and 2nd persons singular and plural, but absent in the 3rd person, e.g. čítal som, čítal. b) the past tense form (-i form) of the verb, the distribution of its variants depending on the gender and number of the subject, i.e.

12.1.4 The conjugated form of the verb byť as part of the past tense takes the second place (slo) in the sentence structure, e.g. písal si (ty si písal). The reflexive or or follow after it, e.g. ušiel si sa, kúpil som sa.

12.1.5 The regular past tense form of the verb is formed by replacing the infinitival ending -ť by -i(a/o/i).

12.1.6 The regular past tense form of the verb is formed by replacing the infinitival ending -ť by -i(a/o/i).

12.1.7 The regular past tense form of the verb is formed by replacing the infinitival ending -ť by -i(a/o/i).

12.1.8 The regular past tense form of the verb is formed by replacing the infinitival ending -ť by -i(a/o/i).

12.1.9 The regular past tense form of the verb is formed by replacing the infinitival ending -ť by -i(a/o/i).

12.1.10 The regular past tense form of the verb is formed by replacing the infinitival ending -ť by -i(a/o/i).

12.1.11 The regular past tense form of the verb is formed by replacing the infinitival ending -ť by -i(a/o/i).

12.1.12 The regular past tense form of the verb is formed by replacing the infinitival ending -ť by -i(a/o/i).

12.1.13 The regular past tense form of the verb is formed by replacing the infinitival ending -ť by -i(a/o/i).

12.1.6 Verbs with an irregular past tense form

12.1.6 Verbs with an irregular past tense form form 1 in the following way.

12.1.6 Verbs with an irregular past tense form form 1 in the following way.

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12.1.6 Verbs with an irregular past tense form form 1 in the following way.

CVIČENIA

Y. Odqvist

1. Kde Peter a Mária hľadajú zaujímavé knihy?
2. Čo si chce Peter kúpiť?
3. Čo si chce Peter len pozrieť?
4. Majú v knihkupectve pre Petra všetko, čo si chce kúpiť?
5. Majú aj knihy o Slovensku v angličtine?
6. Čo si chce pozrieť Mária?
7. Chce si niečo aj kúpiť?
8. Číta Mária beletru?
9. Aké žanre číta?
10. Mate vy čas na literatúru?
11. Čo radi čítate?
12. Poznáte dobre americko/anglicko/kanadsko/austriacku literatúru?
13. Poznáte slovenskú literatúru?
14. Čítali ste nejakú slovenskú literatúru v preklade?
15. Čítali ste nejakú slovenskú beletru po slovensky?

II. Give the past tense 1st person singular masculine form of the following verbs:

kupit, dávať, odvážiť, vedieť, písať, čítať, byť, smieť,
modliť sa, najť, môcť, poznať, skúsiť, prednášať, uká-
zať, získať si, mať, vziať, hľadať, piť, jesť, sadnúť si,
vziať si, rozumieť, ďakovať

III. Conjugate the following verbs.

byti, pracovať, jesť, piť, sadnúť si

IV. Drop the personal pronouns from the following phrases, carrying out all the necessary changes:

ja som čítala, on študoval, my sme to priniesli, vy ste nerozumeli, ja som si kúpil atlas, ona sa narodila v Poprade, my sa ich opýtame, ja som veľmi meškal, my sme prišli autom, vy ste si nás získali, my sme dlho čakali, ja som veľa pracoval, my sme vás potrebovali.

stredná škola , *středná škola* - *středná škola* M secondary school student
zobrazovať , *zobrazovat* (usually only 5sg) F the present.
v súčasnosti at present
však , *ale* - *one's own* (mine, yours)
teda hence thus
tenký thin
tenor , *u* , *y* , *ov* M tenor
tenorista , *-u* , *-u* , *ov* M tenor (*singer*)
text , *u* , *y* M text
tradičia , *-ie* , *-ia* , *ly* F tradition
učiť , *u* , *y* (only 5sg) F respect a **očou** with respect
učiť , *u* , *y* M *u* (see a line) information, data (about)
ukázať , *ukázat* , *ukázat* NP + Acc to show
umelec , *lec* , *ec* , *lov* M artist
umelecký , *ec* , *lov* M artistic, pertaining to fiction

IV. Change the following sentences into the past tense:

1. Je to slovenský študent.
2. Všetci máme svoje problémy.
3. Má veľké šťastie.
4. Nepočujeme ho
5. Pozeralme sa na nich
6. Nehovoríme po slovensky.
7. Už dva dni ich hľadáme
8. Vefa fajčí.
9. Mama pečie koláče
10. Kúpim si mapu.
11. Jem dobrý slovenský chlieb
12. Misko sa učí matematiku.
13. Jeho mama pracuje v zelovoci.
14. Večer nemôžeme prísť.

VI. Using the words in brackets, give negative answers, saying that you did earlier what is asked about.

Príklad: *Idete dnes do kina?* (včera) *Nie, včera som išla do kina.*

1. Píšte teraz Petrovi? (*minulý týždeň*)
2. Idete navštíviť mamu? (*predvčorom*)
3. Učíte sa písať? (*v pondelok*)
4. Kúpujete dnes ovocie? (*včera*)
5. Pijete dnes víno? (*v sobotu*)
6. Opravujete auto? (*minulý mesiac*)
7. Čítate teraz slovenské noviny? (*predvčorom*)
8. Je tu váš brat? (*viani*)
9. Večerieate? (*nedávno*)
10. Ste unavení? (*včera večer*)

VII. Přeložte do angličtiny:

1. Co si želáte?
2. Tu sú na pulte.
3. Co si chcete pozrieť?
4. To je škoda.
5. Jasně.
6. Máme dobrú spoločnosť.
7. Platíte pri pokladni.
8. Kúpim si tu.
9. Prosím si tohto sprievodcu.
10. Môžem si ho požičať?
11. Môžeme si rybať?
12. Nie ste smidňáci?
13. Ako sa to povie po slovensky?
14. Nová metla dobre metie
15. Páčí sa mi tu.
16. Krv ním je voda.
17. Dajte mi vedieť
18. Nerozumiem
19. Ako to?
20. Nevadí.

VIII. Give $\frac{1}{2}$ whole into

1. Boli ste c
2. Kupovali
3. Stretli ste
4. Boli ste c
5. Pisali ste
6. Mali ste
7. Jedli ste
8. Stretli ste
9. Videli ste
10. Mali ste

IX. To the ¹² in exerc ¹³ if need

$$B_{\text{rel}} = 1 + B_{\text{rel}}^{\text{rel}}$$

Príklad Boh
Nie, nebol so

■ Přeložte

1. Can you
2. I want a
3. I will buy (eñ)
4. The other (m)
5. Please, come
6. Mine is
7. What can
8. I want to (redvčerom)
9. Do you
10. Can you
11. I want to

29. Odgovor

1. Čo je dn
2. Čo ste d
3. Čo ste r
4. Boli ste
5. Boli ste

III. Give negative answers, answering with whole sentences:

1. Boli ste dnes v obchode?
2. Kupovali ste dnes maso?
3. Streli ste dnes svojho doktora?
4. Boli ste dnes v banke?
5. Pisali ste tento tyzden nejake pohľadnice?
6. Mali ste niekedy pokazené auto?
7. Jedli ste dnes nejake ovocie?
8. Streli ste dnes rektora?
9. Videli ste dnes prezidenta?
10. Mali ste dnes šťastie?

II. To the answers that you have given above in exercise VIII add *este*, rephrasing them if necessary:

čítadl: *Raké sta dvan v obchode?*

Uč: Boli ste dnes v obchode?
 J: nebol som dnes v obchode.

Preložte do slovenčiny:

1. Can you show me those tourist guides?
2. I want a bigger dictionary.
3. I will buy these two books about Slovakia.
4. The other books are not in English.
5. Please, can you lend me your car?
6. Mine is broken.
7. What can I do for you?
8. I want to send it by air mail.
9. Do you have cheaper postcards?
10. Can you give it to me tomorrow?
11. I want to try to read that book in Slovak.

11. Odpowiedz:

1. Čo je dnes? (Aký deň je dnes?)
2. Čo ste dnes robili?
3. Čo ste robili včera?
4. Boli ste v kine?
5. Boli ste na návšteve?

6. Kúpili ste včera nejaké mäso?

7. Mali ste včera čas na svoju rodinu a svojich priateľov?
8. Čo ste robili minulý víkend?
9. Kde ste boli minulú leto?
10. Boli ste viano na Slovensku?
11. Leteli ste niekedy lietadlom?
12. Mali ste minulý mesiac nejaké problémy?
13. Streli ste tento týždeň nejakých zaujímavých ľudí?
14. Mali ste tento týždeň čas?
15. Kedy máte čas?

XII. Napíšte svoj krátky životopis
(for inspiration you might like to use some
of the following questions):

Kde ste sa narodili?
Kde sa narodili vaši rodičia?
Čo robili alebo čo robia teraz vaši rodičia?
Kde ste študovali?
Kde ste už boli?
Akých významných ľudí ste videli?
Aké najväčšie šťastie ste mali?

XIII. Form the degrees of comparison (in the masculine) of the following adjectives:

drahý, lacný, dobrý, rýchly, ľudský, dávny, citový, zlý, romantický, laický, samostatný, veľký, významný, pohnutý, plachý, dlhý, umelecký, žltý, priaznivý, rozsiahly, zaujímavý, krátky, šťastný

XIV. Use in your own sentences the following phrases, putting them into the past tense:

prípraviť večeru, opraviť bicykel, vyskúšať auto, chodiť spolu, pomôcť mame, nepočúvať otca, sadnúť si, otvoriť dvere, zazvoníť, čakať priateľa, vítať mamu, zo brať na výlet, poznať si film, uťahovať si, ist domov



umeno, -ia, -in *n* art
 úroveň, -vine, -ve *n* *f* level
 uvádět, -ám, -áti *NP + Acc* to state
 uznanie, -ia, -ia, -in *n* recognition
 věrna *adj* yesterday
 Veľkomoravské ríše Great Moravian Empire, a 9th century
 Slovane empire whose main centers (Avars and Devn) were on
 the territory of Slovakia
 víťazí *ie* variant of *viťaz* *Adv* more
 víťaz, -y, -y, -viat *f* *Adv* faith, religion, belief
 vkus, -u, -y, -ov (usually only *Sg* *M*) taste or preference
 (in fashion etc.)
 vlastný *Adj* one's own
 vracovať *Adv* back out
 vztápkovať, -ám *adv* *Sg* *N* publishing

XV. Prečítajte do slovenčiny:

1. She drank her coffee.
2. I took my keys.
3. He saw his father.
4. I have my own office.
5. We need a house of our own.
6. They have their own problems.
7. She was looking for her brother.
8. I need my car every day.
9. He sometimes needs my car.
10. She was carrying her bag.

XVI. Prečítajte do angličtiny:

1. Podelili sa o svoje skúsenosti, myšlienky a pocity.
2. Hľadali zábavu i životnú múdrosť.
3. Písali pomerne rozsiahlu umeleckú literatúru.
4. Vtedy prišli apóstioli viery a vzdelania.
5. Už od deviateho storočia sme mali vlastnú písmo.
6. Slovenský jazyk nemal priaznivé podmienky na svoj rozvoj.
7. Stredoklasi už poznajú najvýznamnejšie diela svetovej literatúry.
8. Mnohí čitatelia majú radi cestopisy a literatúru faktu.

XVII. Odpovedzte:

1. Na čo ľudia potrebujú knihy?
2. Odkedy mali predkovia Slovákov svoje písmo?
3. Kto ho priniesol?
4. Kedy pokrstili predkov Slovákov?
5. Ako dlho trvala Veľkomoravská ríša?
6. Kedy sa rozpadla Veľkomoravská ríša?
7. Bolo potom Slovensko samostatné?
8. Študovali slovenskí študenti svetovú literatúru?
9. Vydáva sa v súčasnosti na Slovensku veľa umeleckej literatúry?
10. Aké žánre sú teraz obľúbené na Slovensku?
11. Aké žánre teraz čítajú v USA/Kanade...?
12. Aké žánre máte radi?

XVIII. Prečítajte do slovenčiny:

1. I do not know what literature they read.
2. We have been good friends for a long time.
3. They recorded our speech.
4. Your literature gained international recognition.
5. I usually read Slovak literature in translation.
6. Their level of education was always high.
7. Each period has its own tastes.
8. Their destiny was not sad.

XIX. Write down questions that you could ask your friend about his or her reading habits and preferences.

XIX. Write down and perform the following dialogues:

- a) You are at a book store. You would like a Slovak-English Dictionary, a guide book of Slovakia in English and some books in Slovak - you are not sure what actually. The attendant is patiently giving you various questions trying to help you decide what kind of books you might like to get.
- b) You are at a car-repair shop. You are telling Mr. Novák, the attendant, that they repaired your car last week, you paid a lot of money, and now it has broken down again. The attendant apologizes. You are asking him to repair it very quickly because you need it for tomorrow.



zážitok, -ok, -ky m/f M

zážitok, -ok, -ky m/f M

zážitok, -ok, -ky m/f M

zážitok, -ok, -ky m/f M

zážitok, -ok, -ky m/f M

zážitok, -ok, -ky m/f M

zážitok, -ok, -ky m/f M

zážitok, -ok, -ky m/f M

zážitok, -ok, -ky m/f M

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zážitok, -ok, -ky m/f M

zážitok, -ok, -ky m/f M

XIX. What

read
long time.

al recognition
translation.
says high

na could ask
reading habits

following

like a Slovak-
of Slovakia in
k - you are not

patiently giving
help you decide

are telling Mr.
paired your car
and now it has

apologizes. You
tly because you

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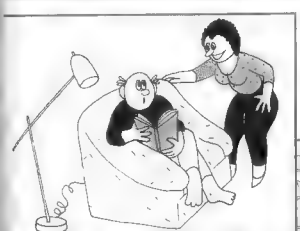
patiently giving
help you decide

are telling Mr.
paired your car
and now it has

apologizes. You
tly because you

need it for tomorrow.

XIX. What would the characters in the following pictures say?



XX. Naučte sa porokadit.
Kto rýchlo dáva,
bákrat dáva.

(A stitch in time saves nine.)

XIX. Naučte sa porokadit.

XIX. Naučte sa porokadit.

XIX. Naučte sa porokadit.

XIX. Naučte sa porokadit.

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XIX. Naučte sa porokadit.

XIX. Naučte sa porokadit.

XIX. Naučte sa porokadit.

SLOVAK FOR YOU 109

ROYAL KENNEL
FOUNDED 1873

- Nájdite odpoveď na otázku
Kto je tvoj najlepší priateľ?

11

- 1 cave
2 technology
3 harmful
4 rich
5 castle

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

- (What goes around, comes around)

D¹

- Yon - stva syn 101 - ny som

14

doviete, aby som Vás poprosil o informáciu. V katalogu Vašej firmy sa píše, že si Vaši zákazníci telefonicky alebo písomne môžu objednať Vašu výrobu. Chcel by som si objednať Váš bezdrôtový telefón typu T 1, ale neviem, či ich posielate na dobierku, alebo mám poslať peniaze vopred sekcom. Prosím, aby ste mi túto informáciu oznámili listom alebo telefonicky na doľaduvedenú adresu alebo číslo telefónu. Zároveň prosím, aby ste uviedli, na aký dlhý čas je záruka na Vaše telefóny.

Sekcia: _____

Ján Novák,
Ján Novák

Chicago, 24. 2. 1996

Mary Smith
Mary Smith

Mary Smith
Mary Smith

mat', mām mām + inf NP + Acc) to be expected or obliged to do
 Ml'kovsk Dst to Město
 muzikal', u-, y-, ov M a musical
 nōdohod by (somebody's) chance
 na operu to an opera
 napišat', -tem -bu P + Acc to write
 neč (imper particle for 3rd Pers) may (he/she/they)
 nečho sa ml' (infinitive) I do not feel like (doing sth)
 obnōvleniye, -y, -yōg P order
 obnōvat', -am, -aš M to be embracing/hugging
 obnōdaniye, -y, -yōg N (N + Acc) cast (of a play), etc
 ocko, -b, -ova, ov M (Coll., expresses endearment) dad, daddy
 od nās from us
 oslaviye, -y, yōslav F celebration
 oznamit', -im, -a P + Acc + Dat to announce sth to sb

mat', mām mām + inf NP + Acc) to be expected or obliged to do
 Ml'kovsk Dst to Ml'sko
 muzikal', u-, y-, ov M a musical
 nōdohod by (somebody's) chance
 na operu to an opera
 napišat', -tem -bu P + Acc to write
 neč (imper particle for 3rd Pers) may (he/she/they)
 nečho sa ml' (infinitive) I do not feel like (doing sth)
 obnōvleniye, -y, -yōg P order
 obnōvat', -am, -aš M to be embracing, hugging
 obnōdnie, -a, -nōg N (N + Acc) cast (of a play), etc
 ocko, -b, -ova, ov M (Coll., expresses endearment) dad, daddy
 od nās from us
 oslavya, -y, y oslōv P celebration
 oznamit', -im, -a P + Acc + Dat to announce sth to sb

4.1 PERF VERB - Dok

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14.1.1 Basi, ci z
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nap
b) Nonvák /
tíve
psa *male*
to b
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14.1.2 Mos*, 1990
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nakup.t'	žial'
napsat'	a čiči
uvant'	ste
vypit' (drinky o	
vydat'	čas
	aj

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case
lectr
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perf
sat
kupa
own

pisomne Adv
plaváreň, m
plávať, am.
po celý čas
podľa + Acc
poprosiť, m
posielat', -am
poštovné, é
pozdravovať
greet ngs to!, daddy
požehnaný
pred + Instr
pricestovať,
P.S. (Abor fro
introduces i

PERFECTIVE AND NON-PERFECTIVE VERBS
- Dokonavé a nedokonavé slovesa

Although Slovak verbs have only 3 tenses and no continuous or perfective forms of tenses, they can also express the meaning differences that in English are expressed by the numerous verbal forms. In Slovak the most common means to do so are verbal prefixes or suffixes. Their system is rather complex and often specific with individual verbs and their meanings. Perfectiveness and non-perfectiveness of Slovak verbs will be dealt with here only with regard to its relevance for forming the future tense (see 14.2).

Basically, Slovak verbs are divided into perfective (P) and non-perfective (NP). Perfective verbs express action or state conceived of as completed or one-time action, e.g. *písať* (to write), *kúpiť* (to buy), *povedať* (to say). Non-perfective verbs express a continuing or repetitive action, e.g. *písať* (to be writing, to write), *kupovať* (to be buying, to buy), *hovoríť* (to be speaking, to speak). In the vocabulary of this textbook each verb is marked as perfective (P) or non-perfective (NP). This division is relevant for forming the future tense.

Most Slovak verbs differentiate perfectivity and non-perfectivity (and other grammatical and/or semantic features) with the help of prefixes and suffixes, e.g.

Perfective	Non-Perfective
zít	dávat
zopí	kupovat
zopívat	nakupovat
zopísi	piat
zopísi	vant
zopí (drink up)	pií
zopísi	vydávati

The examples can also serve to hint at the complexity of the situation. E.g. with *vyvii'* the prefix *vy-* has a perfective function, with *vydvai'* this is not the case, as *vy-* occurs in both the perfective and imperfective verb in the meaning of *out*. Similarly *na-* can but does not have to differentiate verbs as to their perfectivity, e.g. if differentials *napasat'* (P) from *pi-sat'* (NP), but it occurs with both *nakipisat'* (P) and *nakupover'* (NP). Moreover, the prefixes can carry their own semantic meaning, e.g. *napasat'* - to write

time Adv in writing
 isreah, me, vav, and P swimming pool
 isat, am, alu NP to swim
 eley em all the time
 a + Acc by, according to
 pvelit, int, -ia P + Acc eo + a + Acc to ask ab for ath
 isleat, am, -aju NP + Acc + Dist to be sending sth to sb
 itvne, -tho (only Sp) N postage
 itvavet, -uqm, -uJ NP + Acc to extend or send
 -eigs to
 itvavet hisped
 g + inst before, ago; **pred meazim** a month ago
 itvavet, -uJm, -uJ P to arrive (after traveling)
 (Mfr from Latin) **post scriptum** (in correspondence
 becomes an afterthought)

On the contrary, if suffixes as *-ovat/-u-*, *-ávati/-áva-*, etc. are added to a verb, usually, but not always these denote continuous action or repetitiveness, making the verbs non-perfective e.g. *kuřít* (P) vs *ku-povat* (NP), but e.g. *potřebovat* (NP) does not have any counterpart without this suffix.

14.1.3 Among the most common perfective prefixes are,

dočítat, dojesť, domieť
napísať, navštíviť, napočítať
prísať, prinísať, priklápať
urobiť, uvariť
vydať, vyvolať, vyplácať

14.1.4 However, with each occurrence of the above prefixes with different verbs check in the dictionary whether the verb is or is not perfective (see 14.1.2 above). Some Slovak verbs occur only as non-perfective verbs. These include modal verbs, e.g. *musieť* 'must', and verbs by their meaning close to modals e.g. *potrebovať* (see also 14.1.2), *mať* 'to be to do sth' (see 14.3).

14.1.4 A small number of Slovak verbs can be both perfective and non-perfective, e.g. *odpovedať* (to answer).

14.2 FUTURE TERMS - Annual Sale

14.2.1 While in English the future tense is formed analytically, i.e. with the help of *will/shall* followed by the infinitive of the verb, e.g. *I will write*, future tense in Slovak is formed in one of the following ways:

- a) by using the present tense of the verb to express future meaning, e.g. *napíšem* (see 14.2.2), or
- b) analytical v. with the help of the conjugated *byť*, e.g. *budem písať* (see 14.2.3)

The choice of these two possibilities depends on whether the verb is

a) perfective	Infinitive <i>napišat'</i>	Futuro Tense <i>napišem</i>
b) non-perfective	<i>písat'</i>	<i>budem písat'</i>

14.2.2 Slovak perfective verbs have no present tense meaning. Their present tense form expresses a future meaning e.g.

napfau
wideme

dušet, (if only) Sg I joy
radšej (should) rather, preferably
riaditeľ, -ka, -lia, -žv M director
riaditeľka, -y, -y riaditeľky F female director
+ Instr with a **láskou** with love, a **pozdravom** sincerely
(literally with a greeting)
sám, sama, samo, sami alone, by oneself
scénka, -y, -y scén F scene
smil' sa! smiluj sa, smiluj sa! Pz! smil' sa NP to laugh
cordially (used in correspondences as English sincerely)
srdečný Adj cordial, **srdečný pozdrav** sincere greetings
úctou with respects
táto all the time
viatok, -šov, -šov M holiday
ek, u, -y, -ov M check, **ekom** by check

SLOVAK FOR YOU 117

The verb *byť* forms the future tense regularly, i.e.

pôjdem	pôjdete
pôjdeš	pôjdete
pôjde	pôjdú

- 14.2.3 Non-perfective verbs form the future tense analytically, with the help of the conjugated future tense forms of the verb *byť* followed by the infinitive of the particular verb, e.g.

(ja)	budem písať	(my)	budeme písať
(ty)	budeš písať	(vy)	budete písať
(on)	bude písať	(oni)	budu písať
(ona)	"	(ony)	"
(ono)	"	"	"

- 14.2.4 Verbs which are both perfective and non-perfective can form the future in both of the above ways, e.g.

odpovím budem odpovedať

- 14.2.5 Negation of forms expressing the future is analogous to the negation of other forms of verbs, e.g.

dám	nedám
pôjdu	nepôjdu
budeš spievať	nebudeš spievať

14.3 MAT AS A MODAL VERB - Mat ako modálne sloveso

- 14.3.1 The Slovak verb *mať* can be used as a modal verb, e.g.

mať som ísť I am (expected/supposed/obliged) to go there
mať sa učiť they are to study

- 14.3.2 *Mať* expresses a lower degree of obligation modality than *musieť*. It can also correspond to *should*, e.g.

mať som navštíviť I should visit him?

It is in the conditional mood, it always corresponds to *should*, e.g.

mať by som to urobiť I should do it



14.4 ČLOVEK AS AN INDEFINITE GENERIC REFERENCE - Človek ako neurčité všeobecné pomenovanie

- 14.4.1 The basic meaning of *človek* is human being, person. However, it can also be used as an indefinite generic reference, e.g.

Človek nemá čas one does not have time, you do not have time
Človek to musí vidieť one has to see it, you have to see stand it

- 14.4.2 It is important to note that to translate a statement like *you do not have time* as *(ty) nemáš čas* can not only be erroneous (it is only used when personal reference is to be expressed), but, in addition, can also be rude if you are not on informal terms with the person, hence, it has to be translated as *človek nemá čas*. Similarly, e.g.

you never know Človek nikdy nevie
you would not expect it Človek by to nečakať

14.5 THE ADVERBIAL PRONOUN SÁM - Vymedzovanie zámeno sám

- 14.5.1 The Slovak pronoun *sám* has gender and number forms analogous to those of *rád*, i.e.

- 14.5.2 *Sám* and its forms can be used in two functions

a) To express alone, e.g.

sám som spísať I will go there alone

b) to express (by) myself, without anybody's help or interference, e.g.

upísal som sám they wrote it (by) themselves

14.6 RADŠEJ

- 14.6.1 In Slovak *radšej*, i.e. the comparative degree of *rád*, can be used to express

a) to prefer (to do) sth to sth, e.g.

radšej plávať ako behať I prefer swimming to running

b) (with *mať*): to prefer sth/sth (to sb/sth), e.g.

radšej mám rádšej kávu ako čaj I prefer coffee (to tea)

radšej radšej starý ako nový I prefer my uncle to my aunt

telefonicky Adv. by/over the telephone
téma, -u (only Sg) M. theme
teliť sa, -u sa, -u sa NP (+ na + Acc) to look toward to
typ, -u, -y, -y ov. M. type, type of the type
u + Gen. at (sb's place or home), u nich (doma) at their home
úloha, -y, -y, -y, -y f. role
úprimne sincerely
úradný Adj. official
urobiť, -u, -u P. to do, to pass
úspech, -u (only Sg) M. success, mať úspech to be successful, to have success
uviesť, uviedom, uviedol P + Acc to state sth
vážať, -u, -u NP to hesitate
vám (Dat of vy) to/for you
vážný Adj. respected

c) (one)

radšej	choďme
radšej	cestuj
radšej	by to

in an indefinite generic reference

d) (one) have time, have time
radšej by see it, see it
radšej by see stand it

in a statement

14.7.1 In S as Človek nemá čas can not

14.7.2 To M

14.7.3 To M

14.7.4 To M

14.7.5 To M

14.7.6 To M

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14.7.12 To M

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14.7.14 To M

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14.7.26 To M

14.7.27 To M

14.7.28 To M

14.7.29 To M

14.7.30 To M

c) (one should) preferably/better, e.g.

radšej	choďme
radšej	cestuj
radšej	by to

in an indefinite generic reference

d) (one) have time, have time
radšej by see it, see it
radšej by see stand it

in a statement

14.7.1 In S as Človek nemá čas can not

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14.7.30 To M

Vážny pan

Dr. Pavor Novak

(See also 1.5.)

To address the person at the beginning of the letter

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14.8.2 To access the person at the beginning of the letter

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CVIČENIA

1. Check whether the following verbs are perfective or non-perfective and use the phrases in the future tense in short sentences of your own.

čítať knihu, mať čas, kúpiť ovocie, spievať pieseň, poslať list, poslať peniaze, prosiť brata, poprosiť o pomoc, predávať dom, nepredávať auto, vydávať noviny, vydávať slovníky, želať šťastie, pricestovať domov, napísať odpoveď, nehrať hlavnú úlohu, urobiť skúšky, poznať si hru, vstávať skoro, ísť na večierok, byť zvedavý, prišiel ráno, poskytoval informácie, znečistiť ovzdušie, nevyplátať škodlivé látky, získať si uznanie, poznať literatúru, platiť veľa, rozumieť po slovensky

II. Preložte:

1. They will come tomorrow. 2. They will be here for three days. 3. They will be staying at a hotel. 4. They will visit friends. 5. They will go to the theater. 6. They will travel by taxi. 7. They will talk with friends. 8. They will have business talks. 9. They will make phone calls to the USA. 10. They will go home by plane.

III. Odpovedzte:

1. Kedy píše Mária list rodičom?
2. Koho pozdravuje?
3. Ako Mária a Peter pricestovali do Bratislavy?
4. Bol vlak plný?
5. Spali vo vlaku?
6. Chcelo sa Márii ráno vstávať?
7. Ako sa máli Mária a Peter v Žiline?
8. Majú Peter a Mária aj nejaký iný program ako študovať?
9. Na aké predstavenia chodia?
10. Aké športy ich zaujímajú?
11. Kam pôjde Mária zajtra?
12. Čo ešte musí kúpiť?
13. Kam pôjde Peter zajtra?
14. Koľko skúšok bude mať Peter?
15. Čo sa musí Mária na zajtra učiť?
16. Čo majú jej rodičia povedať Mirkovi?
17. Kto im čokoľko tiež napíše list?
18. Bude ten list napísaný po anglicky alebo po slovensky?

IV. Preložte do angličtiny:

1. Príďte sa pozrieť na tú hru.
2. Neváhajte.
3. Dajte mi vopred vedieť.
4. Dávaj výborný muzikál.
5. Máme tam ísť na budúci týždeň.
6. Nepôjdete tam sám.
7. Kúpila si si už listky?
8. Elena pripravuje oslavu narodenín u nich doma.
9. Radšej tam príďte včas.
10. Už bolo vypredané.

11. Obýnam vás.
12. Radšej by ste mi to nemali hovoriť.
13. Hlavné úlohy hrajú veľmi najlepší herci.
14. Musím ešte kúpiť darček.
15. Mah by ste ho vidieť.
16. Kedy budete mať dovolenku?
17. Nech ten list napíše on.
18. Človek ho nevedí nerozumie.

V. Odpovedzte:

1. Aké športy vás zaujímajú?
2. O aké krajiny máte záujem? Prečo?
3. Chodíte na výlet radšej autom alebo vlakom?
4. Máte radšej komédie alebo tragédie?
5. Ktorá bola najlepšia hra, akú ste videli?
6. Kedy máte narodeniny?
7. Mali ste oslavu na svoje múle narodeniny?
8. Bola doma alebo v reštaurácii?
9. Bolo jedlo dobré?
10. Dostali ste veľa darčiekov?
11. Aké jedlo ste mali?
12. Spievali ste?
13. Bola spoločnosť príjemná?
14. Kto bol najzábavnejší?
15. Ako dlho ste sa zabávali?

VI. Preložte do slovenskej alebo inej:

Dear Mr. Brown,
Let me ask you for a favour. My wife is very interested in art. Please send us your catalog of pictures and all the necessary information so that we could buy some of your pictures.
With many thanks,
Sincerely,

VII. Respond to the following sentences by referring the imperative to the person(s) stated in brackets (use *nech* where necessary).

Príklad: Napíšte to. (oni) Nech to radšej napíšu oni.
1. Kúpte tie knihy. (on) 2. Pomôžte im. (vy) 3. Predajte to. (ona) 4. Priprav obed. (vy) 5. Odpovedzte. (oni) 6. Spievajte. (oni) 7. Príďte večer. (my) 8. Otvorte dvere. (oni) 9. Chodte na dovolenku. (ty) 10. Vezmite si kľúče. (on)

VIII. Preložte do angličtiny:

1. Pozdravujte starých rodičov.
2. Poslať Vám srdečný pozdrav.
3. Ten darček nebudem kupovať sama.
4. Synovec ma narodeniny na jeseň.
5. Chcela by som poslať nejaké peniaze.
6. Dúfam, že bude mať dobré vysvedčenie.
7. V čase si niehdy pred mesacom.
8. Obsadenie tej komédie nebolo najlepšie.
9. Žide sa nám pomôcť.

11. Ak tam.
12. Chodí.
13. Chceli.
14. Ich pos.
15. Posky.
16. Puma.
17. Radšej.
18. Posu.

IX. Napíšte:

1. z výlet
2. z návši
3. z rekre
4. let
X. Peter a
Co myrodneniny?
Kam

X. Peter a

Co myrodneniny?

Kam

Co myrodneniny?

Kam

Co myrodneniny?

Kam

Co myrodneniny?

Kam

Co myrodneniny?

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Kam

Co myrodneniny?

Kam

11. Ak tam náhodou pôjdete, vezmite si pas.
12. Chodí aspoň behať a plávať.
13. Chceli vopred vedieť, kde a ako býva
14. Ich podniky na šport neboli veľmi praznivé.
15. Poskytovali pomoc pre podnikateľov.
16. Pánili sa na ten krásny gotský kostol
17. Radšej píšeme pohľadnice ako listy.
18. Používajú radšej platobnú kartu.

IX. Napíšte podľa tabuľky:

1. z výletu na hrád
2. z návštevy Levoče
3. z rekreácie v Nízkych Tatrách

X. Peter a Mária čítajú Kam v Bratislave.
Co myslíte, kam pôjdu dnes večer?
Kam by ste išli vy?

OTCIDA A BAILEY

Slovenské národné divadlo

Divadlo P.O. Hviezdoslava

II. Opýtajte sa svojho priateľa alebo priateľky:

1. Aké ročné obdobie máš najradšej?
2. Aké športy máš najradšej?
3. Aké sú tvoje najobľúbenejšie jedlá?
4. Aké jedlá ješ najčastejšie?
5. Aké jedlá vieš najlepšie variť?
6. Aký program máš najčastejšie cez víkend?
7. Ktorý deň v týždni máš najradšej?
8. Ako najradšej cestuješ?
9. Kde si bol/a na svojej najkrajšej dovolenke?

10. Cestovala si sám/sama, alebo išla na dovolenku aj tvoja rodina alebo tvoji priatelia?
11. Akých priateľov máš najradšej?
12. Kedy si najšťastnejšia?
13. Čo je pre teba v živote najzaujímavejšie?
14. Čo je pre teba v živote najdôležitejšie?

III. Napíšte list:

1. to your friend(s) about your visit to Slovakia or another country;
2. to your colleague about your Slovak classes;
3. to your family about your Slovak and/or other friends.

IV. Odpovedzte, lebo: po slovensky:

1. Kde budete môcť používať slovenčinu?
2. Ako dlho sa človek musí učiť, aby vedel dobre čítať, písať a hovoriť?
3. Rozumiete, keď ľudia hovoria po slovensky?
4. Telefonovali ste už po slovensky?
5. Rozumiete slovenské rádio?
6. Pozriate nejaké slovenské programy?
7. Rozumiete slovenské piesne?
8. Napísali ste už po slovensky nejaké listy?
9. Dostali ste už nejaký slovenský list?
10. Ako dlho sa každý deň učíte po slovensky?
11. Čo je v slovenčine pre vás najväčší problém?
12. Čítate nejaké slovenské noviny?
13. Kúpili ste si nejaké slovenské knihy?
14. Máte na Slovensku nejaké obľúbené mesto?
15. Máte nejakých slovenských priateľov alebo priateľku?
16. Co myslíte, čo je najdôležitejšie pre Slovensko?
17. Aké máte najbližšie plány?

V. Napište sa priateľovi:

(A friend in need is a friend indeed.)

VI. Napište sa slovenské štórna hymny:

Nad Tatrou sa blýska

Jan Zeman

1. Táto slovenská národná hymna je...
2. Táto slovenská národná hymna je...

1. SPELLING DATA

a) Words Spelled with y - Vybrané slova a slova od nich utvorené

M my, mykať, mýliť sa, myslieť, umývať, mydlo, myš, šmykať sa, hmyz, žmýkať, priemysel.
Myjava, mýto, mys
my - we
mí - (to) me

R ryba, rýchly, ryt', rýpať, hrýzť, kryť, koryto, korytnačka, strýc, ryčat', ryža, byrzdza, rys (1. feature, 2. lynx), Korytnica, rýdzi, rýdzik, brýzgať, rytier, trýzniť, rým

V vysoký - *high*, zvuk, vy (you), výř, výskat, vyt, vy- (prefix), vyžla (setter - dog)
 výř - *eagle-owl*
 výř - *whirl*
 vyt - *to howl*
 vit - *to weave (a wreath)*
 zaviat - *to enwrap*

-ly/lý
lyko, lysý, lýtko, lyžica, blýskať sa, miyn, plyn, plytký, vzlykať, slýchať, lyže, pomaly

b) Words Spelled with ä - Písanie ä

päst, päť, päta, opät', späť, smäd, bába, holúbä, žriebä, váčši, vädnuť, väz, obväz, zváz, hovädo, nevädza, svätý, deväť, väzeň

2. DECLENSION PATTERNS - Vzory sklonovania

a) NOUNS - Podstatné mená

Masculine

[illegible]

Neuter		
Sg	Nom	
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b) ADJE

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i. Persons

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	Inst	meistom	aridom	vayvedetom	oendetom		
Pl	Nom	meista	aridi	vayvedeni	oendisi		
	Gen	meist	aridi	vayvedeni	oendisi		
	Dat	meistam	aridam	vayvedetam	oendetam		
	Acc	meista	aridam	vayvedetam	oendetam		
		(a) meistach	(a) aridich	(a) vayvedenach	(a) oendich		

b) ADJECTIVES - Pridavné mená

		<i>M</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>P</i>	<i>N</i>
Sp	Nom	pekný	pekná	pekné	pekný	pekná	pekné
Gen		pekného	pekného	pekného	pekného	pekného	pekného
Dat		peknému	peknému	peknému	peknému	peknému	peknému
Acc	+Nom	pekný	peknú	pekné	pekný	peknú	pekné
		(1) pekným	(2) peknou	(3) peknými	(4) peknými	(5) peknými	(6) peknými
Loc		pekné	pekné	pekné	pekné	pekné	pekné
Insr		pekným	pekným	peknými	peknými	peknými	peknými
Gen		pekných	pekných	pekných	pekných	pekných	pekných
Dat		pekným	pekným	pekným	pekným	pekným	pekným
Acc	+Nom	pekný	peknú	pekné	pekný	peknú	pekné
		(1) pekným	(2) peknou	(3) peknými	(4) peknými	(5) peknými	(6) peknými
Loc		pekné	pekné	pekné	pekné	pekné	pekné
Insr		pekným	pekným	peknými	peknými	peknými	peknými

Sp	Atom	M	F	N
Sg	Base	oicovno	oicovno	oicovno
	Det	oicovno	oicovno	oicovno
	Loc	oicovno	oicovno	oicovno
	Adv	oicovno	oicovno	oicovno
III	Base	oicovno	oicovno	oicovno
	Det	oicovno	oicovno	oicovno
	Loc	oicovno	oicovno	oicovno
	Adv	oicovno	oicovno	oicovno
G	Base	oicovno	oicovno	oicovno
	Det	oicovno	oicovno	oicovno
	Loc	oicovno	oicovno	oicovno
	Adv	oicovno	oicovno	oicovno

c) PRONOUNS - Zámená

J. Bousquet - Gao04

L Personal - Osobne						
Sp		1st Pers	2nd Pers	3rd PersM	F	N
I	Norm	ja	ty	on	ona	ono
	Gen	ma, mi	teba, ti	jeho, ho, naho, -rho, -ti	jis, ne,	jeho, ho, naho
	Dat	me, mi	tebe, i	jemu, mu, njemu	jis, mu	jemu, mu, njemu
	Loc	m'e, ma	i teba, i'a	jeho, ho, naho, -rho	ho, mu	mu, ho
	Instr	(o) me, mincu	(o) tebe	(o) nom	(o) n'i	(o) nom
II	Norm +Anim	1st Pers	2nd Pers	3rd Pers		
	Anim	my	vy	on	ony	ony
	Gen	ma	tyb, v'm	on	ich, n'ich	ty, n'ich
	Dat	ma, ma	v'm	im, nam	ty, nam	ich, ne
	Loc	ma +Anim	v'm	ich, n'ich	(o) n'ich	(o) n'ich
Loc	(o) na	(o) v'm	(o) n'ich	(o) n'ich	(o) n'ich	

1. január	Nový rok, Deň vzniku Slovenskej republiky (1993)
6. január	- Traja kráľi
	- Veľký platok
	- Veľkonočný pondelok
1. máj	- Svätok práce
5. jún	- Deň slováckych vierzovestov Cyrila a Metoda
19. august	- výročie Slovenského národného povstania (1944)
1. september	- Deň Ústavy Slovenskej republiky
15. september	- Sedembolestná Panna Mária
1. november	- Svätia všetkých svätých
24. december	- Štedrý deň
25. december	- 1. sviatok vianočný
26. december	- 2. sviatok vianočný

a) Textbooks:

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slovenskeho ja-
ca. I/A-J Veda
tvo SAV Bra-
slava, 1976

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| 13th ce. | ans. University |
| | 1996 |
| | rovenška Veda, |
| | idra Slovenska |
| 1486 | Slovačs Jazy-
1994 ISBN |
| 1526 | nyramka slov-
1889 ISBN |
| | sture Essays dig
Whinnip, |
| | le for Survival |
| | lish A Biblio- |
| | ography in Slo- |
| 1635 | History, Veda, |
| 181 | |
| | ■ |
| 1787 | in the Slovak |
| | Slovak Stores |
| 1843 | and London |
| | 92 |
| | ponary Slovak |
| | Peter Levota. |
| 1848-1849 | aks A Con-
tical |
| | 3, 1994 ISBN |
| 1861 | |

Stručny prehľad slovenských dej.

- | | | | |
|--------------------|---|-----------|---|
| 1 mil. BC | beginnings of human habitation in Slovakia | | the founding of Matica slovenská - the Slovak national cultural institution in Martin |
| end of 1st century | arrival of the Slavs in Slovakia | | |
| 623-656 | 6th century - arrival of the Avars
Samo's Empire (the oldest West Slavic state) Established to protect the Slavs from the attacks of nomadic Huns | 1867 | Magyarization, Ausgleich (Compromise) which by constituting a dual state ended the brief reign of a period of extreme coexistence of the Slovaks by the Hungarians Most Slovaks chose a wiser course and the Czechoslovak language was ousted from office and educational use |
| 828-829 | first Christian church on our territory built and consecrated in Nitra | 1878 | the first clearing of Matica slovenská |
| 833 | Duke Mojmír establishes the Great Moravian Empire after the Přemysls' principality of Nitra. The Great Moravian Empire was on the territory of modern Slovakia, Moravia, Bohemia, Silesia and parts of Hungary and Austria with its main centers in Slovakia and Moravia | 1914-1915 | World War |
| 843 | arrival of brothers Cyril and Methodius in Slovakia at the invitation of Prince Rastislav. These Byzantine missionaries created the local inhabitants, created an alphabet for their language and translated parts of the Scriptures into their language. Old Church Slavonic was approved by the Pope as a liturgical language | 1918 | the Cleveland Agreement between the Czechs and the Slovaks to establish a common federal state of the two nations with autonomic Slovaks |
| | disintegration of the Great Moravian Empire, above all as a result of Hun and Frankish invasions | 1918 | the Pittsburgh Agreement to establish the democratic Czechoslovak Republic with Slovaks as its part |
| 1000 | Slovakia is made part of the feudal Hungarian state for the next 1000 years | 1918 | Oct 28 establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic after the organization of the Auto-Hungarian movement |
| 12th century | municipal rights granted to a number of Slovak towns (e.g. Bratislava, Zvolen, Trnava, Žilina, Trenčín, Levice, Nitra, 1248, Bratislava 1255, Kežmarok 1269, Levice 1301, Bratislava 1391) | 1919 | the Bratislava Declaration - co-founder of the Czechoslovak Republic a Slovak astronomer, politician and scientist in the French army, died in a plane accident near Bratislava |
| 1405 | Bratislava King Matthias Corvinus founds the first university in Slovakia - Academia tatropetrina | 1938 | the absorption of German Austria. Hitler awarded one fifth of Slovak territory to Hungary |
| 1626 | At the Battle of Munkacs the Hungarian Empire defeated by the Turkish Ottoman Empire | 1939 | Czechoslovakia broken up as a result of the Munich treaty |
| | Continued, in 1536 for nearly 300 years afterwards Bratislava became the capital of the Hungarian Kingdom, the seat of governmental affairs of the Parliament, of the Archbishopric and the coronation town of Hungarian kings and queens | 1945 | on March 13 the Slovak State formed, based in part as a result of letters threatening of division of Germany between Hungary and Poland |
| 1635 | Jesuit university founded in Trnava | 1945-1948 | World War I |
| late 18th century | the local reforms of Maria Theresa and her son Joseph I enabled the National Revival Movement of the Slovaks | 1948 | Slovak National uprising against the absorption of Poland |
| 1787 | First codification of the Slovak language by Anton Bernolák (based on West Slovak dialects) | 1948 | re-establishment of the Czechoslovak Republic |
| 1843 | Second codification of the Slovak language by Ľudovít Štúr (based on Central Slovak dialects and continued a modern standard literary Slovak) | 1948 | the February coup, democracy in Czechoslovakia is defeated by the rise of communist dictators regime |
| 1848-1849 | movement for Slovak nation's autonomy led by the Slovak National Council | 1948 | Prague Spring - Czechoslovakia, under the leadership of the Alexander Dubček tried to develop a more democratic socialist social system |
| 1961 | Memorandum of the Slovak Nation expressing the desire for national autonomy | 1968 | on August 21 Warsaw Pact troops invade Czechoslovakia |
| | | 1968 | beginning of the Velvet Revolution which led to the demise of the totalitarian communist regime and renewal of democracy |
| | | 1992 | in July the Slovak National Council proclaims the sovereignty of the Slovak Republic |
| | | 1993 | on September 3 the Slovak Republic was formed after the division of Czechoslovakia |
| | | | on January 1 the independent and sovereign Slovak Republic formed after the division of Czechoslovakia |
| | | | on January 19 Slovak Republic becomes member of the UN |
| | | | on June 20 Slovakia becomes member of the Council of Europe |

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

130 SLOVAK FOR YOUSLOVAK FOR YOU 121SLOVAK FOR YOU 121

koleno -á, -a, kolan *N* knee
koľcia how many
koľka je hodín? what time is it? (literally: how many hours is it?)
koľko máš/máte rokov? (Sg Intnl/Pt or Sg Fml) how old are you?
komédia, -ie, -ie, -i *F* comedy
komin. -a, -y, -ov *M* chimney
kompetenčný *Adj* pertaining to competence or professionalism
kontinēt, -m, -a *NP* to be finishing to finish
končíť sa -sa (no 1st or 2nd Pers Sg or Pl), -a *sa NP* to be ending
končine finaly
koniec -čia, -cia -ncov *M* end -na *koniec* to the end
kontakt, -u, -y, -ov *M* contact
kontinent, -u, -y, -ov *M* continent
kontrola -y, -y, kontrol *F* checking, inspection, checkpoint
konzultačné hodiny office hours
konzultovať, -ujem, -ujú *NP* to have consultations, to consult
kopirovacie stredisko copy center
korenaný spiced
koreniti, -m, -a *NP* + *Acc* to add spices
korešpondencia, -a (only Sg) *F* correspondence
koruna -y, -y, korun *F* crown (Slovak monetary unit)
kostiel -a, -y, -ov *M* church
košík -a, -y, -ov *M* basket
kozub -a, -y, -ov *M* fireplace
kôň, -a, koné, kon, *M* horse
krájina, -y, -y, kraj *F* country
krása, -y, -y, krás *F* (+ Gen) the beauty (of)
In Slovak after the plural is used when referring to the beauty of a country or countryside.
krásny beautiful
kráť -tme(s) (expressing how many times)
krátky short
kreditná karta credit card
kresle -a, -á, kresel *N* armchair
kriminálny *Adj* criminal
krk, -u, -y, -ov *M* neck
krásné meno *N* first name
kto who, **kto je tam** who is calling
kto is there who is
kto, -á, -á, -á wh on
kufor -ta, -ta, -ov *M* suitcase
kuchňa, -a, -á, kuchyň *F* kitchen
kukurica -a, -a, kukur *F* corn
kultúra, -y, -y, kult *F* culture
kultúrna pamiatka cultural landmark
kultúrny cultured, cultural
kúpalisko -á, -á, kúpaie *N* swimming pool
kúpeľ (Nondet) *N* compartment
kúpele, -ov (only Pl) spa(s)
kúpeľňa, -ne, -ne, -ni *F* bathroom (the toilet is usually not part of it)
kúpiť -m -ia *P* + *Acc* to buy
kúpiť si -m si, -a si *P* + *Acc* to buy (for oneself)
kurač *Adj* pertaining to chicken
kurač, -a, -a, -a, -a *N* chicken
kurz -u, -y, -ov *M* exchange rate
kusa -a, -y, -ov *M* piece
kvasnice -ie, -ie, -ie yeast
kvet, -u, -y, -ov *M* flower
kým until by the time that
kyšá smotana sour cream
kyšý sour
kyšníť, -m, -m, -m; *Past* kyš *NP* (about dough) to rise
lacinéjší cheaper
laciný cheap
ladvý *Adj* ca, pertaining to ice
ľahký *Adj* gnl, easy

lahodný delicious
lakteť lakta, lakta, lakty *M* elbow
lampa, -y, -y, lamp *F* lamp
laň laň, laň, laň *F* a hind
laňavosť -á, -á, -á, -á *F* fever
laňavý *po laňavý* *Adv* (in) Latin
látko -y, -y, -y, -y *F* substance
lebo because
lekár, -a, -á, -á, -á *M* (medical) doctor (male)
lekárka, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* (medical) doctor (female)
lekársky medical, pertaining to medicine
lekcija -a, -a, -á, -á *F* lesson
len only, just
les -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *M* forest, wood
let, -u, -y, -ov *M* flight
letecky by air, rapid
letenka, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* plane ticket
letieť, -m, -m; *Past* letel *NP* 1. to fly 2. (Coll) to be in to be fashionable
letný *Adj* pertaining to summer
leto, -a, -á, -á, -á *N* summer
letuška, -y, -y, letuška *F* air hostess, flight attendant
lice, -a, -á, -á, -á *N* cheek
liečby therapeutic
liek -u, -y, -ov *M* medication, medicine
lietadlo, -a, -á, -á, -á *N* airplane lietadlom by plane
list, -u, -y, -ov *M* letter listom by (a) letter
lietok -a, -y, -y, -y, -y *M* ticket
literárny literary
literatúra -y, -y, literat *F* literature
literatúra faktu non-fiction
Litva -y *N* Lithuania
losos -a, -y, -ov *M* salmon
Lotyšsko -a *N* Latvia
ľudia, -i (Pl of ľudia) people
ľudový *Adj* folk
ľudský *Adj* human, pertaining to mankind
ľupienka, -ka, -ka, -ka, -ka *M* chip
Luxembursko -a *N* Luxembourg
luxusný luxurious
lyžica -a, -á, -á, -á *F* spoon
lyžička -y, -y, lyžička *F* small spoon, teaspoon
Maďarsko, -a *N* Hungary
maďarsky *po maďarsky* *Adv* (in) Hungarian
magnetofón, -u, -y, -ov *M* tape recorder
máj, -a, -á, -á, -á *M* May
májska *sa dobre* (impr Sg Intnl/Pt or Sg Fml) have a good time
Mája -a -e *Máj* *F* (Intnl for Mária) Mary
maľster -a, -a, -a, -a, -a *M* maestro, master
Maľské Karpaty, Maľské Karpat *Pl* the Little Carpathians
maľbný picturesque
malina -y, -y, malin *F* raspberry
malár -a, -á, -á, -á *M* painter
mám prst I should come, I am (supposed) to come
mama, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* (Intnl) mother, mom
mami mother's
mamička, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* (Coll, expresses endearment) mom, mommy
mami (Voc Intnl) mom
manážment, -u, -y, -ov *M* management; pertaining to management
mandarínka, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* tangarine
mandarínka, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* fashion model
manžel -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *M* husband
manželka, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* wife
mapa, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* map
marec -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *M* March
marhuľa, -a, -á, -á, -á *F* apricot

maslo -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* butter
masť greasy
mas/mate telefon (Sg Intnl/Pt or Sg Fml) you have a telephone/telephone call
mať mám, majú *NP* + *Acc* to have
mať mám, majú + *Inf NP* + *Acc* to be expected or obliged to (do), **mám prst** I should come, I am (supposed) to come
matematicko-fyzikálna *Adj* of mathematics and physics
matka, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* (slightly fml) mother
máto *Adv* soft: **aby im bolo máto** so that they could feel soft
máto feel soft
máto -a, -á, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* butcher's (store);
v máto at the butcher's
máto, -a, -á, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* meat
máto *Adj* pertaining to meat
medzi among, between, in the number of
medzinárodný international
medľa, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* watermelon or cantaloupe
meno -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* name, first name
meno in the name
meno (man) *N* man
mesiac, -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *M* 1 month, po mesiaci after a month 2 moon
mesiač, -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* town, city
do centra mesta to the center of the town
meškat, -m, -m, -m, -m, -m *NP* to be late, to be delayed to have a delay
mí (Dat Sg of ja) (to) me
miestny *Adj* local
miestenka, -y, -y, miestank *F* seat reservation
miesť *Adj* local
miesto, -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* seat, place
miešanec, -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* a person of mixed race
miesťan *Adj* mixed
miesťan, -m, -m, -m, -m, -m *NP* + *Acc* to mix
mihalnica, -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *F* eyelash
mikrovlnná rúra *F* microwave oven
mikrovlnný microwave
miliarda, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* billion
milión, -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* one million
mily kind, nice
mimo outside, elsewhere than
minulosť, -a (only Sg) *F* the past;
v minulosti in the past
minuť previous
minúta, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* minute
misa, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* bowl
Miško, -a, -á, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* (Diminutive Intnl for Michal) Mike, Miko
Mikovi *Dat* to Miko
máča máčata, máčata, máčat *N* the youngling baby
máča *Adj* young
máča *Adj* ground
máča, -a (usually only Sg) *N* milk
máča, -m, -m, -m, -m, -m *NP* + *Acc* to grind
mne (Dat Sg of ja) (to) me
mne to nevadí (Coll) I do not mind it
mnohý, -a, -á, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* numerous
moderný modern
modlitobný *Adj* pertaining to prayers
modlitobná kniha prayer book, book of prayers
modliť sa, -m sa, -a sa *NP* (za + *Acc*) to pray (for)
modrý blue
moment, -u, -y, -ov *M* moment, just a moment
moreci *Adj* pertaining to turkey
more -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* sea
motorika, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* motorcycle,
na motorike by motorcycle
možno perhaps, probably, maybe
možnosť, -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* possibility
moct, možem, môže *Past* možel *Mod* 1 to be allowed to

2 to be willing (and obey) to, can
môj, moja, moje my, mine
môže (3rd Pers Sg of môcť) (he/she/it) is allowed to, can
môže sa použiť it can be used
mrazničiar -y, -y, mrazničiar *F* freezer
mrvka, -y, -y, mrvka *F* (as food only Sg) *F* carrot
múdrosti, -i, -á, -á, -á *F* wisdom
múdry clever, bright, educated
múka -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* flour
músiť musím, musíš *Past* musel *Mod* to have to must
múžik, -u, -y, -ov *M* a musca
múž -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *M* man (Intnl) husband
múžský male
my we, us
mýšleť myslím, myslíš, *Past* myslel *NP* + *na* + *Acc* to think of/about
mýslim (1st Pers Sg of myslieť) I think, suppose
mýšlienka, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* thought, idea
na + *Acc* for (purpose), *na* + *Loc* on (location), *načes* on (hair)
náboha, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* deity
náhodou by (some) chance
najmä above all
najmenej the least
najprv (at) first
nájsť nájsť, nájsť, *Past* našiel *P* + *Acc* to find
najväčší the largest
najviac the most
najvýznamnejší the most significant
nákup, -u, -y, -ov *M* shopping
nákupný *Adj* pertaining to shopping
nakupovať -ujem, -ujú *NP* to do the shopping, to be shopping
načasť really
nájsť -m, -m, -m, -m, -m *NP* + *na* + *Acc* to be connecting (to)
nápisný *Adj* written
nápisat, -m, -m, -m, -m, -m *NP* + *Acc* to write
nápoj, -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *M* drink
nápr (Abb of náprava) for example
nápraviť, -m, -m, -m, -m, -m *NP* + *Acc* to put right, to remedy
napríklad for example
národ, -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* nation
narodit sa, -m sa, -a sa *P* to be born
národná kultúrna pamiatka national cultural monument
narodný previous
narodnosť, -i, -á, -á, -á *F* (ethnic) nationality
narodný national
nástupní -a, -á, -á, -á, -á, -á *N* station platform
nástupovať, nástup, -m, nástup, -u *NP* do + *Gen* to be getting on, to be boarding (a bus, a plane, etc.)
naši my family, my folks
našťastie fortunately
naštev -a, -á, -á, -á, -á, -á *NP* + *Acc* to visit
naštev, -y, -y, -y, -y, -y *F* visit; *na návštevu* visiting, on a visit *na návštevu* for a visit
naštev (slightly old-fashioned) hello, bye
naštev -m, -m, -m, -m, -m *NP* + *Acc* to name, to give a name, *naštev si ho láskou* you gave it the name of love
naštev -u *M* Naples
nebol, -a, -á, -á, -á, -á *Past* Tense of byť) was not
nebyť, -m, -m, -m, -m, -m *NP* not to live
neďaleko nearby
nedávno not long ago
nech (Imper Participle for 3rd Pers) may (he/she/they)
nech sa páči 1. here you are 2. (when offering sth) please 3. after you
nechat, necham, nechá, -u, -u, -u *P* + *Acc* to leave
nechcel, nechcel, nechce, -u, -u, -u *Mod* + *Acc* not to want to, please 3. after you
nechce sa mi I do not feel like

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